The Courier-Journal.

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FOREIGN.

A Battle and a Prussian Repulse at Verdun.

Junction of the Forces of the Crown Prince and King William.

The Combined Armies Marching on Paris.

A Rumor that Bazaine will be Forced to Capitulate.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Surrender of the Garrison of Vitry.

LONDON, August 28.—The following official dispatch is dated Bar le Duc, Friday night: The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry. A number of French officers and 850 soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one Major severely and several troopers slightly wounded.

Thiers' appointment on the committee of defense is the result of special decree.

The Soir denounces the inactivity of the French fleet.

The Siege of Paris Inevitable.

Reuter's Telegram says that the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It is even said that the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle. The forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned, and provisioned. Prussian scouts are at Arcis-sur-Aube and near Dion.

A Battle Reported Near Rheims—Junction of the Crown Prince and King William's Forces—On to Paris.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It is reported that a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims. Heavy cannonading was heard, but no particulars have been received. The engagement was probably between the forces of McMahon and Prince Frederick.

The army of the Crown Prince at Bar le Duc has been joined by a part of King William's forces. The united army is moving rapidly, and will be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. The great aim of the King is to complete the campaign as speedily as possible.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, August 28.—The statement of the Opinion Nationale that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 22d and Frederick Charles on the 24th is not confirmed.

Prussian Reserves.

Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of the railroad ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move more to the front yet owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

Rejoicing in Berlin.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession, carrying four Mitrailleurs, twenty-three cannon, and one eagle, captured from the French, passed through the streets. The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris.

The Prussians attacked Verdun yesterday and the Garde Mobile drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints. There will be heavy fighting very soon. Prussia cannot afford a long campaign. France can.

Movements of McMahon's Army.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 27.—The special correspondent of the Tribune with McMahon's headquarters writes from Pethel on Thursday morning: We left Rheims on Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m., and arrived at Pethel at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. The troops preceded us. Tours and surrounding country is one great camp. McMahon's army here is composed of the first, fifth, seventh and twelfth corps.

The cavalry of Canrobert's is the sixth corps.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move Friday to Meziere's. The troops have already started, and by Friday afternoon the whole army will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

A Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Paris Sunday that all correspondents have been ordered to quit the French army. The same correspondent writes Saturday evening that M. Thiers still refuses to act on the defense committee, and other Ministers are expected to remove to Tours or Berges. Gambetta, Lourier and Fiorentti, having obtained leave to defend Fort Bicetre, have received ten thousand artisan volunteers. The Garde Mobile have drawn up an address to General Trochu protesting against the incorporation in the regular army. Rochefort has been transferred from the Pelogic prison to that of the Viecennes to prevent his rescue. Lessagray, returning from Brussels, was betrayed by Paul De Cassagnac, and arrested.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Frankfort, on Thursday, writes that private intelligence confirms the statement in the semi-official Journal that Bismarck will insist on the restitution by France of all the territory forcibly abstracted from Germany, but that neither Alsace nor Lorraine will be annexed to Prussia. The larger part will go to Baden and the rest to Bavaria. Russia is already protesting and England also. Palikao's statement that he had bought 40,000 rifles in England is but a small part of the truth, as several hundred thousand Chassepots are manufacturing here for the French Government.

There is much anxiety lest Germany should resent this, since the British government has the power of prohibiting such expectations. The daily News insists that it shall exercise the power and denounces men who imperil their country for private greed. It compares this to the Alabama case, and says no one will believe we are doing the utmost to preserve our neutrality if we allow this trade. There is no known foundation for the battles reported in the French papers, nor have we anything from McMahon later than Thursday evening.

FROM FRANCE.

Whereabouts of the Notables—A Combat Impending—A Prussian Council of War.

PARIS, August 28.—McMahon's main army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Remonville and the Prince Imperial is at Bethel.

The Prussians push their reconnoissances as far as Montmedy.

La Liberte says a General of the army of the Rhine arrived at Paris last night, had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat.

The Journal of France says: "We learn from certain sources that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a-Mousson a Council of war, composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris.

The Prince Royal slept night before last at Chalons.

The prefecture, in case of a seige of Paris, and government officials other than ministers, will go to Tours, Berges, and Lyons to administer provinces uninvaded by the enemy.

The Gaulois says it is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsatia and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting.

Comments of the Paris Press on the Prussian Movement on Paris.

The Constitutionnel says: The army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the Valleys of Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is. McMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming force, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy, then despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris.

From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier, is more than 10,000 leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies, numberless sharpshooters and the mobile garde. To be able to subsist on our territory the 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign.

Disposition of Prisoners.

The journals say that the persons under arrest are soon to be disposed of and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against the Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of siege might be capable of treachery.

When the Prussians will Reach Paris.

The Figaro says that, contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, any change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities. The people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blockaded, scouts killed, and the Prussians harassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance, which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week.

The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

The Prussian Landwehr.

The Opinion Nationale says the German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces are aware that the first ban of the Landwehr, consisting of men from 25 to 35 years, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but regiments, brigades and divisions of the second band of the landwehr in the provinces nearest France have re-enforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815, Prussia, therefore, says the Opinione Nationale, is making her final effort.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

A Battle at Verdun—The Prussians Repulsed.

PARIS, August 28, Midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public: On the 25th, at 9 in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. After a combat which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians, much injured by our artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We had five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on our ambulance train, which was struck seventeen times, and two persons belonging to it killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested, they falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayonne.

Watching the Garibaldians.

TOULON, Aug. 28.—The Orinque, frigate ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchio to cruise on the Roman coast as a precaution against Garibaldians.

The Verdun Affair—The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 28.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Palika said that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss, and gave the particulars as already telegraphed.

Arago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who have served in the army was rejected.

Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment on the committee of defense from the Journal Officiel that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country, but said he must have the support of the Chambers. The declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of Thiers.

To the question put by Picard, Count Palikao answered that the distribution of arms to the National Guard was a prerogative of his administration. He would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern.

Lack of Confidence in the People and the Consequence.

In the Senate yesterday Lavobite, after a communication from the Minister of War giving the details of the occupation of the country by the Prussians, said of certain villages and towns which were invested and surrendered too quickly, it was partly the fault of the government, though not of the present Cabinet, which, with a strange lack of forethought, had refused to arm the people of Alsatia and Champaigne, thus betraying a lack of confidence in the people which had cost the country dear; for had these peasants, who are good marksmen, been armed, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia would not have so easily crossed the Vosges, where our men, hidden from view, could have inflicted such loss upon them that France would not have been compelled to abandon her second line of defense.

American Ambulances for the French Wounded.

A train of American ambulances, under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, left this city today for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied the train in uniform. The daughters of Dr. Sims marched at the head of the procession, bearing the banners of France and the United States. Great sensation was created among the spectators. As the train moved through the streets the crowds cheered and gave liberally to those collecting for the wounded.

A Couleur-de-Rose View of the French Situation.

[Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, Aug 27.—I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the Constitutionnel, to his father, dated headquarters of Marshal McMahon, at Rethel, Thursday. He says, "You know I was downhearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed. I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine our army never comes into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting a tremendous loss on the enemy.

I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. We leave this P. M., taking the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route.

Duke of Saldanha is expected in a few days to take his old position as Ambassador for Portugal.

Statistical, Etc.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, August 28.—Seventeen thousand Prussians have been killed and wounded during the war.

Belgium is prepared to defend her new treaty by force.

Some spies were shot this morning.

A son of Bismarck is badly wounded, and a son of the Prussian Minister killed.

Ten thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including 80 servants.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday.

Arrests of individuals occur daily.

The mint works silver, but no gold.

Fifteen thousand sheep, forty thousand pigs and twenty-five thousand oxen have entered Paris within the last few days.

During the siege the Government will stay in Paris.

The Prussian Generals were opposed to the march on Paris, but the King insisted upon it.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

ARLON, via BRUSSELS, August 27.—The Prussians have summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

MEZIERES, via BRUSSELS, August 27.—The railway which was destroyed between Caugnan and Moutmedy has been repaired.

The Prussians are retreating before Franc Tieurers and the peasants from Stenay to Dun.

Bazaine Expected to Capitulate.

PARIS, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress.

The capitulation of Bazaine for want of support is expected.

One Hour from Paris.

BRUSSELS, August 28.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meux, one hour from Paris.

How the Parisians View It.

PARIS, August 28.—La Presse says the official announcement made in the Chambers that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians observe it with quiet resolution. King William is fatally led to this hazard in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it. It is considered that this old man has raised a million men whom he will never take back across the Rhine. It will be easily seen that he finds it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg or Baden who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate peace in Paris. How else could he return to Germany in the midst of the desolation of families—the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success, his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason, a reason more political than military, which brings the old King under our walls.

Germans to be Expelled.

Gravier DeCassagnac has petitioned the Chambers, at the request of many inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris and environs be expelled.

It is proposed in case of siege that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city may not be at anytime impeded.

FROM PRUSSIA.

The Disposition of the Different German Armies.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. The 1st corps d'armee under Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th, and 8th corps, at Metz.

The second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the second, third, ninth, and tenth corps, is at Metz.

The third, under the Prussian Crown Prince, composed of the fifth, sixth, and eleventh corps and the second Bavarian corps, is marching on Paris.

The fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the 4th and 12th Corps, and the Saxon and Prussian Guards. The fifth army under Gen. Werder has the Wurtemberg and Baden Divisions engaged in the siege of Strasbourg.

The Sixth Army, under Grand Duke of Mecklin-Schwerein, is on the Rhine.

The Seventh Army, under Generals Von Coustein and Loewnfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are on reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Carlists Again on the Rampage.

LONDON, August 28.—An important Carlist rising is represented in the provinces of Navarre and Galon, and troops are leaving Madrid for the scene.

The U. S. frigate Franklin left Flushing for England. The Juniata has gone to Hilgotland.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A revolution at Monarch is threatened.

The mother of Christine Nilsson is dead.

THE OCEAN SUNSET.

A Ball of Molten Gold Sinking Into the Pacific.

[Panama Cor. N. Y. Post.]

The advent and departure of the sun in these latitudes is always accompanied by the most brilliant display of cloud scenery I ever saw or heard of. I can liken it only to Capt. Hall's description of the aurora borealis in the high latitudes of the Artic regions. On the 23d we experienced the most magnificent sunset of the voyage.

The peculiarity of this display, which extended over a full third of the circumference, there being no land in sight, was the appearance of a double horizon line, the outer being apparently a wall of many hues, in some portions taking the shape of high hills or mountains. Within this, and between it and the final horizon, there spread a sea of emerald green, seemingly miles in extent. This was dotted with small islands covered with perfectly formed trees, while massive rocks, surmounted by battlemented towers, rose grandly from various points.

This sea appeared edged with a sandy beach of pure white; at the left the perfect shape of a large ship, anchored, was plainly discernible. Meanwhile in all directions, in the heavens and on the sea, were weird, strange and majestic cloud-forms, constantly changing. There was a gigantic elephant, with a turret on his back; a mammoth, classic female head, helmeted, with visor up; there was the American eagle, poised to strike. All the primary colors, and all the combinations of which the chromatic scale is capable, was there exhibited. I would state that all these forms and outlines were not imaginative, but were as distinctly perceptible by every one as though painted by the hand of Church or Kensett. And the red sun, glowing like a ball of molten gold, went down into the emerald sea, and, after an hour's presentment of its magnificence, the gorgeous colors died slowly out, the fantastic outlines faded into space, and the grand tropical constellations reigned supreme.

The Whole Prussian Strength on the Water.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

To sum up the whole Prussian strength in a brief paragraph, we find: First. That her gunboats are so slow as to be practically useless except for police duty. Second. That her sailing sloops and frigates are worthless as a means of offense or defense. Third. That her iron-clads are too lightly armored and armed to enable her to measure strength with France. Fourth. That her mailed champion ship, the King William, would be pretty sure to be rammed and captured within a half hour in a general engagement; that she is so long as to be unhandy; has but one screw, and hence cannot be easily turned and maneuvered, and mounts too many guns of too small a caliber, too high above the water line. In a fight between this ship and the Rochambeau (Dunderberg) there would be advantages on both sides. The French ship has one gun—the 15-inch—that if properly handled ought to crush the other's plating; both ships are at the great disadvantage of having but one screw; the plating on the Frenchman being only about five inches (on the angle), as compared with the Prussian's eight inches, the latter would have a decided advantage in this respect. The battle would be a tolerably even one between them, provided that both are equally well maneuvered; but, after all, there is this important item to be taken into the calculation of chances, viz: that, whereas the French ship has but one gun that will, in all probability, be able to penetrate her antagonist's shield, the Prussian can count on every gun in her battery piercing the five-inch skin that is the sole protection of the men and guns of the much-vaunted Rochambeau.

And yet, the King William must after all be counted rather as a great bugbear than as the impregnable floating castle that the Governments of our times have a right to demand from their naval architects. Her heaviest gun is a Krupp 10-inch, the ball of which weighs something like 300 pounds—not enough to penetrate a 10-inch cuirass; and it is even doubtful if in a heavy sea-way she could open her ports to fire them at all, although she is built 60 feet in beam to give her the requisite steadiness. Her casemate, bulkheads, and battery are so far above the center of oscillation that the natural roll of the ship, which ought not to be more than 14 degrees, is increased to something like 22 to 24 degrees, and I, for one, would not like to be around when a broadside of 10-inch Krupp guns was cast loose for action, with such a roll as that in the ship.

☞ Professor Pelliza, of Florence, has published a new means of preventing and curing "sleep-walking" or somnambulism, which he has used in eighteen cases, with complete success. Every night on going to bed, the somnambulist applies round his leg a few turns of thin copper wire, sufficiently long to communicate with the ground, and in the morning this conductor is removed. In one of the cases reported the conductor acted perfectly as a preventive, and in others it had cured radically the somnambulism. The property possessed by the metal to dissipate promptly the magnetic somnambulism, and the rational hypothesis that this means can also cure spontaneous somnambulism, had induced the author to experiment by this method, which has yielded him very remarkable results.

☞ The Springfield (Ill.) Register narrates the following terrible occurrence: "Captain Thomas Hanby, of Clark county, met with a shocking accident at Melrose on Wednesday. He was caught by the circular saw in a mill owned by himself, his arm was sawed off, and his head cut in two, the stroke passing diagonally across the face, separating the eyes. Capt. Hanby was the first white child born in Clark county. He served in the 78th Illinois during the war—was in Libby prison, dug out with Streight, was recaptured, and afterward, as a prisoner, was placed under the fire of the rebel guns at Charleston."

☞ Baron von Munchausen, formerly Prime Minister to King Earnest Augustus, of Hanover, has been arrested as a secret agitator for the restoration of the Guelphic dynasty, and sent for safe keeping to the fortress of Konigsberg till the war is over, when he will have to stand his trial for high treason, as he has taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia, and is a member of the Reichstag, or North German Parliament.

☞ A well-known lawyer in Boston had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the mill-dam bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging would induce him to cross without stopping. So he advertised him—"To be sold, for no other reason than that the owner wishes to go out of town."

NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The President is at West Point. He returns to Long Branch Tuesday.

MARINE NEWS.

The little steamer City of Ragusa has been spoken by three vessels, the last time August 22, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min., long. 60 deg. 9 min. All well. She is 66 days out from Queenstown for New York.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The work on the Stevens battery is progressing rapidly.

RACING.

At Long Branch yesterday, St. Elmo won the purse for horses that have not beaten 2:33. Best time, 2:31; slowest, 2:36¼. The 2:30 trot was won by Ed. Russel. Best time 2:29¼; slowest, 2:33¼.

SAMUEL T. SIMONS,

the well-known dramatic agent, died yesterday.

FOREIGN ADVICES BY MAIL.

Mails per city of Paris to 18th bring no additional particulars of the battle around Metz. A communication from Metz the 24th in the Constitutionnel says: The forces before us exceed three hundred thousand, and consist of three formidable corps d'armee, that of the Prince Royal, that of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, who commanded at Spicheren. The first two have from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty thousand men each, and the third, one hundred thousand. To these compact masses we have little more than one hundred and sixty thousand men to oppose it.

A letter from Rastadt in the Journal de Bruxelles gives as follows the losses of the Germans in three combats: At Weissembourg, about 7,000 men; at Woerth, 15,000 or 16,000; and Saarbruck, nearly 9,000. Total, 31,000 or 32,000, wounded included.

A Former Louisvillian Drowned Near Evansville.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 28.—While three men were raising a fish net at the mouth of Hurricane creek on Saturday, they were all precipitated into the river, and Ed. Strause, formerly of Louisville, was drowned. The others narrowly escaped a like fate.

MEMPHIS.

Mortuary—"J. Edward" Stacey in Limbo for Blackmailing.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—Sixty-one deaths occurred during the past week, thirty-two being white.

Captain J. Edward Stacey, late revenue detective of this State, was arrested in Nashville on a charge of blackmailing liquor dealers. He was brought before United States Commissioner Channing Smith yesterday, and in default of fifteen thousand dollars bail was committed to jail to answer the charge at the next session of the United States Court.

A $25,000 Fire.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—A fire last night destroyed the yeast factory of M. A. Worcester, eight horses and two stables, on Mechanic, Bridge and Hibernia streets. Loss $25,000; insurance $12,000. Thirty-two families lost all their effects.

WARD.

The Story of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Armies of China.

[George Alfred Townsend in Chicago Tribune.]

The story of Ward, as Captain Nash told it to me, was as great a drama in its way as that of Narses, the Eunich, or of Henry Morgan.

"He was a good sailor," said Captain Nash, "bred up here to the east'ard, Salem-way; his parents poor people, raised by the water-side, and they were not able to give Ward any schooling. He was illiterate to the last, and could do no more than read, if he could do that. He put to sea right early, made several voyages to the Indies, to China and to the whaling seas, and was always remarkable for his consuming ambition. He was a good mate, when he got so high, and there was no work too arduous for him. 'Peared like as if he was never so happy as when he was fussing about something. He was allus talkin' about war, hopin' there'd be a war with England, and saying what he meant to do in such a case. He had wonderful confidence in himself. Of course, we didn't think much about his notions before we began to hear of him in China. We thought he was one of those illiterate, peculiar, dreaming sort of fellows. He married a poor girl, like himself, if I remember right, but left her home, and then he went out to China to boat up the rivers. I was in China at the same time, and, like Ward, I carried cargoes for the Emperor's party in the civil war there; moved troops, carried stores, and got good rates for my ship. After a while I had a good offer to sell my ship, and I got rid of it and came home to Rhode Island.

"When I went out again I found Ward Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial armies. They gave him a whole city, which he took for the gift of it. He had married the sister of the Governor of Shanghae and had about a hundred Chinese wives. He had adopted their religion, was a Prince, rolled in money and authority and was the idol and miracle of all that part of Asia. The Admirals and Generals of European powers there looked at his success with amazement. An illiterate Yankee sailor who could hardly write a letter, and had come there without recommendation or introduction, he was the widest-known European in China. Still there didn't seem to me anything so wonderful in this, because the Chinese are superstitious any way, and a man like Ward had self-resources and audacity enough for anything.

"I went to see him, and he was as cordial as ever. He made me sit down and take a glass of grog, and he told me how it had all come about.

"You see, he discovered that the Emperor had all the money and the rebbils all the success. He was New England man enough to look out for the money, and he had confidence enough to risk his life against any odds. First, he went out and showed that he was a fighting man. Then he got it spread about that he was a man who had a charm which protected him against any danger in battle. He was a pushing fellow, and his success justified his pretensions, and finally they promoted him through successive ranks to be Commander-in-Chief. He had too much ambition to be scrupulous about particulars, and he renounced both his family in America and his religion—though he hadn't much of that—to be married and made Chinese.

"'Why,' said I, 'Ward, you ain't changed much in appearance, for all your distinction. If you don't get killed here, as I 'spect you will, you'll be a sailin' a ship against the English yet.' Says I: 'Now you take my advice; salt down some of your money and slip away from this. Go to a civilized country, get your wife, and be a man of consideration.' Says he: 'No! I don't want money. I want power. I mean to be Emperor of China, or to rule the Emperor. There's no bullet that can kill me.' It was infatuation, you see. He was dead-set to be a ruler of the earth. Rhode Island want big enough for him.

"Well! as I was a comin' down to the pint, Ward,—he spread and spread.

"The fiction he began about being 'charmed' and proof against bullets, he got to believe in himself.

"He lacked edication, you know. He couldn't spell, and, therefore, his spell bust. The spell was bigger than the speller.

"After fightin' and fightin', and whacking the rebbils every time, Ward was appointed to attack a fort, the last stronghold of the rebbils. He led the vanguard of his Chinese army. He had to move in front. He drew his sword, as usual, and said:

"'Come on; I have a charmed life! Few that follow me can be injured.'

"They hurrahed and went after him like heathens. Directly five balls went chock-a-block through him. He said: 'I'm not bad this time. Take me to the rear.' (All this happened down about Ningpo.) He was dressed then, as always, in plain, rough American clothes, like a farmer, and he had never worn a uniform. They got a notary and witnesses at his request, and he scratched off as much of a will as he could dictate in his condition, and then he died. I saw him, after death, and he looked weather-beaten, brown and rough, in his old worn clothes, grimly asleep and full of scars. He had lived this desperate and perilous life nearly in vain. The Chinese Government claimed all his property, on the ground that, having married in China, he was no longer subject to American protection. This led to a Consular Court proceeding, and I believe that Ward's folks never got much of anything out of his great wealth.

"They came to me and asked me to take his body back to New York. Now, if the Chinese shippers had known that there was a corpse on my ship they wouldn't have trusted a chest of tea in her. The body of old Ward was smuggled on board in a common box, marked 'curiosities' and placed under the stone ballast at the bottom of the vessel. I delivered it up to some of his relatives in port, and they carried it back to the little graveyard among his fathers. But he made China shake for years. This was in 1863."

"A wonderful record, indeed," said I, "but already growing obscure."

"Oh! Ward was a little more romantic and reckless, but not a bit more adventurous than many of our merchant captains. Hundreds of them are sailing now under other flags. Something they couldn't control—laws, or politics, or something has made 'em poor and exiled them. They couldn't help it. They was raised on the ocean, and in their day there they was cocks of the walk."

☞ Experiments were last year made in France with a shell which, in bursting, spread a mortal poison around in the form of mephitic gas; in a few minutes a flight of pigeons, in the midst of which a ball full of this frightful substance burst, fell dead on the ground; another day the projectile penetrated the body of a horse, and so poisoned its blood that the body was in a state of putrefaction two hours after.

☞ The Rev. Jasper L. Douthall, a Unitarian preacher in Shelbyville, Southern Illinois, who is said to be a fac simile of Abraham Lincoln in face and form, limb, feature and word, preaches in two churches twenty miles apart, edits a weekly paper, carries on a farm, besides lecturing on temperance, education and other things.

KENTUCKY CHEESE.

The Big Cheese Factory in the Blue-grass Region—An Interesting Sketch of its Progress and Workings.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINCHESTER, Aug. 25.

Clark county is the great grazing county of Kentucky. For grass and grazing, cows and cattle, this county far exceeds any county I have yet visited. It is no less famed for its herds of thorough-bred stock than for its large number of beef cattle. On almost every farm there are to be found large lots of the finest full blooded cattle grazing and to be fed, fatted and shipped to market. Here are to be found the finest thorough-bred stock in this country, or at least equal to the finest in this country or England. I saw the superb herd of thorough-breds of Mr. Abram Rennick on his farm, consisting of bulls, cows, heifers and calves, and they appeared to me, and were claimed to be, equal to any herd in any country. I saw others competing with these in all the qualities constituting the excellencies of thorough-bred blooded cattle.

MILK AND MILCH-COWS.

The vast herds of cows employed in this county in rearing the blooded stock and beef cattle produced a surplus of milk, which, after yielding the butter for family and home consumption, left a large quantity to be wasted or remain unproductive. To avoid this waste and to render their cows the most productive the farmers of Clark determined to convert the surplus milk into butter and cheese, and in order to effect this they combined together and erected an extensive cheese factory, to which they send, morning and evening, the surplus milk from their cows to be converted into cheese.

KENTUCKY CHEESE FACTORY.

At Strode's station, three miles from Winchester on the Lexington turnpike, the farmers of the vicinity determined to establish an extensive cheese factory in order to render valuable the surplus milk from their farms. They organized the Kentucky Cheese Factory Company, with a capital of $10,000. The following farmers compose the officers and board of directors: Colonel James H. Holloway, president; J. V. Grisby, secretary and treasurer; C. W. Briggs, superintendent; directors—J. H. Holloway, J. L. Wheeler, W. D. Sutherland, H. McCoy, J. V. Grigsby.

ORGANIZATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE KENTUCKY CHEESE FACTORY.

The Kentucky Cheese Company was organized and the factory built in the winter of 1868-9, at a cost of $10,000. The building is a frame structure, sufficiently large to contain an apartment for vats, presses, &c., where the manufacturing process is conducted, and two other apartments for curing and storing the cheese. The vats hold each about five hundred gallons—eight and a half pounds of milk to the gallon. There are three vats. A large amount of pure, cool water is required, and this is supplied by the old Strode-station spring. The water is brought in and conducted through the building by pipes, operated by a small steam-engine in a shed room to the side of the factory. The presses are in the manufacturing-room, on two sides of it. There are forty presses, conveniently arranged, and each of capacity to make a cheese weighing forty pounds. The company manufacture the box in which each cheese is placed after being all cured. The whey (or swill) is all collected in a reservoir with care and conducted by pipes across and under the turnpike eighty to one hundred yards off to hog-pens, where the hogs are let to it. The inner part of the building is thoroughly washed and cleansed once or twice every day and is kept sweet and clean and is free from all disagreeable odor.

PROCESS OF HANDLING MILK AND MAKING CHEESE.

Milk is brought to the factory in the evening and placed in two of the vats, which have the capacity of holding about four thousand pounds each. The milk is then cooled to 64 degrees (Fahrenheit thermometer) by passing cold water underneath the vats containing the milk during the night. The morning's milk is brought to the factory between sunrise and 8 o'clock. The steam is applied to each vat and the milk heated to from 80 to 86 degrees, according to the stage of the milk. At this stage of the process the rennet is applied, which forms the curd, or a solid mass. This mass is cut with a thirteen-bladed knife, called a curd-knife, both lengthwise and crosswise, which separates the whey from the curd. After a few minutes the steam is applied again, heated up to 100 degrees. They often vary in cooking as to the degree of heat applied and the duration of its application. It then remains in the vat until a sufficiency of acid takes place, when it is removed to what is called a curd-sink, where it is thoroughly drained, cooled and salted, with generally two and a half pounds of salt to one thousand pounds of milk. After this process it is dipped with the cheese-hoops, where it remains thirty minutes, when it is taken out and bandaged with thin cotton cloth, which remains on the cheese. Then again it is put into press, where it remains eighteen to twenty hours. From the press it is removed to the curing-room, where it is branded with the date of its manufacture—the day and month and year it was made. It is then greased and thoroughly rubbed and turned daily while it remains at the factory, until it is packed and shipped.

OPERATIONS OF THE FACTORY.

The "Kentucky cheese factory" commenced operations on the 4th of May, 1869. It ceased December 1st, 1869. It operated continuously for seven months, and so many of the cows going dry or failing in milk, the factory suspended for the winter. The number of cows milked in 1869 was 400. The factory made, in 1869, 100,000 pounds of cheese, which sold at their store-room for $16,000.

The factory resumed operations on the 1st of April, 1870. They are receiving now, in the year 1870, the milk from 500 cows, and had manufactured up to August 1st 80,000 pounds of cheese, and expect to manufacture this year from 140,000 pounds to 150,000 pounds of cheese.

The milk used by the Kentucky cheese factory is brought as far as five miles, but it is mainly supplied by farmers from one to three miles from the factory. The milk used is generally supplied by the shareholders of the stock of the company. Farmers who are not stockholders in the company furnish some milk. All milk delivered to the factory is carefully and accurately weighed, and an accurate account kept of all milk furnished and cheese sold. After expenses of operating the factory, selling its product, &c., the profit made on the cheese is divided among the stockholders and others in proportion to the amount of milk furnished by each one, excepting the proceeds of the whey, which is divided among the stockholders only, according to amount of stock or shares held by each. The shares are $100 each. No one person holds over $700 of stock, and it is generally held by the farmers, each holding from one to two shares.

The whey is sold for the year or manufacturing season. It sold this year for $699, and it is believed the purchasers will make a large profit out of the whey. It is believed to be better than swill or still slop for fattening hogs.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE OF THE CHEESE.

It is believed that the cheese of the Kentucky cheese factory is equal in quality to the New York or Western Reserve cheese. Indeed it is regarded as superior to either, being made from pure milk from cows fed on the richest blue-grass. It is certainly taking the place of the Ohio and New York cheese in Kentucky and the South. The price is regulated by the general market price. At the factory the cheese sells for fifteen cents per pound this year, but was probably one cent higher in 1869.

PROFIT OF CHEESE-MAKING.

Cheese-making has been remunerative wherever and whenever milk in sufficient quantity could be obtained at a fair price. In all cases where farmers have made combinations or formed co-operative manufactories of cheese, similar to the Kentucky Cheese Company, it is said to have proved profitable. From information derived from Mr. J. V. Grigsby, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky cheese factory, the farmers made on their cows from $80 to $100 per year. Mr. Grigsby milks sixty-five cows, which yielded on an average $100 each per annum, including the proceeds of calf sold as a yearling. Each cow producing annually $100, or even $80, must make the business profitable.

The fact that cheese-making after this manner is pursued successfully in New York and Ohio, is demonstrative of its profitableness. In Woodford and other counties in our State similar institutions exist for making cheese. Besides the Kentucky cheese factory, Mr. Benjamin Grooms, of Clark county, has established a cheese factory on his farm, eight miles east of Winchester. He makes both butter and cheese, taking the cream from the milk to make the butter. He relies upon his own dairy and his neighbor-farmers for milk. It is understood that General Grigsby, of Lincoln county, has opened a cheese factory on his farm, Travelers' Rest, the old residence of Governor Shelby. It is to be hoped that others will establish cheese factories throughout the blue-grass region, until a full supply of cheese will be made for our own State and all the States South and Southwest. Every confidence is felt that with a fair and honorable competition Kentucky cheese makers can successfully compete with the Ohio and New York cheese-makers.

B.

Red Salt.

A clergyman rather addicted to practical joking was once dining at a country inn. It was his custom to carry with him on his journeys a small phial of pungent cayenne; and at the dinner one of the party asked him for "a pinch or two of his red salt." It was imparted without a word of caution. The potent pepper was not long in making the poor fellow's acquaintance. His face soon became scarlet, the tonsils of his throat began to swell, his eyes brimmed with tears, and he rose in an agony of distress and "roared like the great brindle bull in his own cattle-yard at home." He caught at the parson's suggestion, "water," and almost drained a stone jug which stood upon a side table, just replenished with cold spring water. As soon as he could speak he said to his rural neighbor: "Jedediah, for the land's sake, does my mouth blaze?" "No, Hiram, it don't, but it smokes, I tell you [illegible] victim of the clerical [illegible] strode up in front of the parson, with [illegible] pect," and said: "Do you know, [illegible] I took you for a parson?" "I am, indeed, an humble member of the cloth," was the reply. "Oh! you be, be you? And do you think it anyhow consistent with your calling to travel about the country in this way, carrying hell fire in your breeches pocket?"

☞ When Wisconsin prisoners are unusually ill-behaved they are taken out of jail and boarded at a hotel until they are properly repentant.

WASHINGTON.

The Business of the Fifth Auditor's Office Becoming Complicated.

That Official Off on an Electioneering Tour.

Settlement of Quartermasters' Accounts.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CENSUS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The business of the census office is increasing so rapidly that it has been found necessary to greatly increase the force in the Fifth Auditor's office in order to a proper settlement of the accounts of the Assistant Marshals.

GONE TO WISCONSIN.

Mr. Barron, the Fifth Auditor, left to-day for Wisconsin, to participate in the political campaign.

QUARTERMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Under a law passed by the last Congress authorizing the Third Auditor, in his discretion, to settle Quartermasters' accounts for sums under five thousand dollars, about 25,000 accounts will be disposed of.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has issued an order for the purchase of bonds and sale of gold as follows: Purchase $1,000,000 bonds on Thursday, the 1st, and each alternate Thursday, and $2,000,000 on Thursday, September 8th, and each alternate Thursday—$7,000,000 in all. Sale of $1,000,000 gold on each Wednesday of the month, $4,000,000 in all.

ARRESTS OF REGISTRARS.

In one or more of the border States several registrars of election have been arrested by United States Commissioners for refusing to register parties who served in the Confederate army. These registrars have acted in accordance with the State laws, but not conformable to the recent statute of the United States. Thus there is a conflict between the State and Federal authorities. Representations have been made to the Attorney General, who, having been asked for an opinion, says he does not consider the question within his province, but that it is one belonging to the courts.

COMMODORE MEADE'S HEIRS.

The heirs of the late Commodore Meade meet at Philadelphia Wednesday to decide whether the claim against Spain be prosecuted against the United States or both.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications approved for national banks at Charlestown, W. Va.; Fort Scott, Kansas; Stanford, Ky.; Franklin, Ky.; Somerset, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Cresco, Iowa; Carthage, Mo.; Salem, Ill.; Menosha, Wis., and Gallatin, Tenn. Among the applications for gold banks is one from A. Corbin and others of New York.

PROTEST FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister has protested against the engagement by the North German Legation and others of surgeons in this country to serve in the Prussian army. This is denied by the Germans as to Baron Gerolt, but may be true as to one or two consuls. Both French and German Legations avoid any infraction of the neutrality laws.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Earthquakes in Divers Places—Several Villages Ruined—Rearing of Silk-worms.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama papers of the 17th. The United States steamer Mohican was there.

There was an earthquake in Nicaragua on the 26th of July. But little damage was done. The volcano Momotomba was in eruption. Arequippe suffered considerably, and several villages in the province of Cusco were ruined on the 18th of July by an earthquake.

The rearing of silk-worms promises to success in Chili.

Valparaiso suffered from a norther. Several vessels were sunk. No lives lost.

The small-pox is raging at Lima and Valparaiso.

Locomotives Without Rails.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

There are more pleasing and profitable subjects than the European war, and we refer to one of them in what follows here: Some months since, the Ledger contained a notice of a new locomotive constructed in Scotland, the peculiarity of which is its use on common roads, or even over land where there are no roads. New inventions, promising great advantages, are often announced with a flourish of trumpets, never afterward to be heard of in actual use. We have, therefore, watched the course of this one with considerable interest, and have been gratified to find this common road locomotive, with its india-rubber tires, receiving still further trial and indorsement. The machine is the subject of a Parliamentary paper, lately published. The British War Department has investigated the invention, and it is pronounced in official reports far more useful than any horse. The Superintendent of machinery says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completely solved;" that the application of the India-rubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field, and that he looks upon this application as a discovery, rather than as an invention.

In England, where people are over sensitive about all possible dangers and inconveniences, great anxiety has been expressed lest the destruction of horses in the continental war, and the consequent exportation of the animal should embarrass trade. Now the Englishman is rather extravagantly rejoicing that, by this discovery, the time approaches when the use of the horse, "except for hunting purposes," may be dispensed with. In France, where horseflesh is accepted as an article of food, culinary purposes will possibly constitute another exception. But, since we have outlived the time when railroads, as at present constructed, were, according to the prophets, to reduce the price of horses to ten dollars per head, and to take oats out of the list of crops; and since horses now bring a price three times as high as they rated before railroads were built; and as "oats, neighbor, oats are very dear," we think "money will still make the mare go"—despite of locomotives with India rubber tires.

Still this locomotive must be admitted to be an admirable and even wonderful invention, and further, that there is good ground to believe that it will prove highly useful. In our previous article the machine was described; but we reproduce here the succinct official description. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized India-rubber. This is about twelve inches in width and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire, and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the india rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes into actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebra at each side of the wheel. The india-rubber tire, and the ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but are at perfect liberty to move round as they please without consulting each others or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both inclose. The reason why this wheel is so efficient is because the soft India-rubber allows it to flatten upon the road, whether rough or smooth. The wheel, being a circle, if it is a rigid structure, presents but a small surface, but the wheel conforms to every irregularity for a space of nearly two feet, by the weight of the engine causing the india-rubber to collapse, and so producing a change of form. In the construction of the road steamer the greater portion of the weight, including the boiler, rests upon the driving wheels; the third wheel in front is for guiding the direction of movement, and is perfectly under control. In the course of experiments witnessed by Mr. Anderson the engine went up to a zigzag labyrinth of courts, and it can describe any figure almost in a space of twice its length. The boiler employed is an independent invention adapted to the carriage. Its chief peculiarity is the copper pot for holding water within the furnace, and it's so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the center of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of one in ten, or go along an angle of thirty five degrees.

In the former article on this subject in the Ledger there was a detailed account of the performances of this engine—how it was taken up hill and down hill, over good roads and bad roads, some of them hard and level, and some of them rough and stormy—how it was driven over the soft ground of ploughed fields, and through the crowded streets of Scotch towns with trains of wagons in its rear like a railway train—and how well all this was done—and we need make no further mention of it now except to state that the more recent trials amply confirm all that was said before. It really looks now as if the problem of a steam carriage for common roads, and a "locomotive" for farming purposes, has really been solved by the invention of this machine.

☞ The *enceinte*, or rampart, encircling Paris was begun in 1841, and measures twenty-five miles in length, with ninety-eight bastions. Outside the rampart are fourteen strong forts, the names of those on the left bank of the Seine being Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Manvres, Issy and Mont-Valerien; and those on the right bank, La Britche, St. Denis, Aubervilliers, Romainville, Rosny, Nogentsur-Marne, La Faisanderie and Alfort.

NEW CASH HOUSE.

FALL STOCK COMPLETE!

GEO. T. PITTMAN, Formerly of Pittman & Tennant, St. Louis. — J. TAYLOR BERRY, Recently of Tapp, Walsh & Berry, Louisville

PITTMAN, BERRY & CO.

Offer at Wholesale, at New York Prices,

At No. 265 Main Street, near Seventh, Louisville, Ky.,

LARGE LINES OF

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS

Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Sash Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

ALSO A

COMPLETE STOCK OF NOTION GOODS.

All Bought on a basis of 112 for Gold, and will be offered correspondingly Cheap.

August 29th. P., B. & Co.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my22 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 12 eodtf

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third.

my22 eodtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street until the 5th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz: To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Floyd street to the east side of Twelfth street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement, in white or yellow pine or cypress.

The above work to be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 13, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work; and bids will be made with the understanding that all old paving materials shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer. Separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 5th day of Sept., 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street, until the 3d day of September, 1870, 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work:

To improve the sidewalks on the west side of Fourth street, between St. Catharine street and Oak street, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To grade and block pave the alley from first north and south alley west of Twelfth to second north and south alley west of Twelfth street, and between Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

To grade and pave with block paving the alley from Madison street south to east and west alley and between Eleventh and [illegible] streets.

To dig and wall a well at the northwest corner of Eighth and Lexington streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Bank street and Twenty-fifth street extended, on the southeast corner thereof.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., Sept. 21, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., Sept. 23, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about 2,500 linear feet of Howe Truss bridging, in spans ranging from 80 to 180 feet, on the line of the C. & O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. Kuper, Pr. Ass't Engineer, Charleston, W. Va.

Also, at the same times and places, for the graduation, &c., of a section on New river, about 2½ miles above its mouth, including a tunnel 1,800 feet in length.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

au26 dtsel7ex3u

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO. or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN ......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ......Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ......Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
WAUANITA ......REES, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Red River, Direct.
For Shreveport and Jefferson.
LIGHTEST ......JNO. T. ROOTS, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 30th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.
For Memphis, White and Black Rivers.
GLASGOW ......GEO. DICKINSON, Master,
Will leave as above, going through direct, on Thursday, the 1st, at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE ......HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and N. Orleans.
WAUANITA ......REES, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SHANNON ......SAM BEATY, Master. FRANK BECK, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 30th, at 5 P. M., precisely.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
R. E. LEE ......CANNON, Master,
Will leave as above from Cairo on Thursday, the 1st, and Memphis Saturday, the 3d, on arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master ......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.
ap29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FOWLER, Agent, No. 2 Fourth Street. au29 dly

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail [illegible] leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FOWLER, Agent, No. 2 Fourth Street. au29 dly

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 86 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y. G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap16 eodtu

BAKERY.
ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 126 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.
au4 d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the 8:30 A. M. train at Louisville, upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad, arrive at Memphis at 4 A. M., and next day can take train for Little Rock and Hot Springs at 5:00 A. M. daily.

Through to Little Rock in 14 Hours.

Omnibuses take passengers direct to ferry-boat, foot of Union street.

Only route that passengers can obtain through tickets.

Baggage checked on ferry-boat. Connections certain.

Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
au29 dim S. D. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m.
GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au27 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:00 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:00 a m	11:00 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	9:10 a m

je13 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 8:30 A. M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 4:45 P. M., reaching Louisville at 10:15 P. M.
GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free. Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[June 13, 1870.]	Arrive.
6:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	5:10 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Ex. Mail	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	12:10 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:05 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Willard Hotel, Louisville Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
au1 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLENS.

50 BALES ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Scarlet Flannels;
30 do ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 White do;
10 do ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Yellow do;
20 do ¾ and 4-4 Ballard Vale do;
5 do Blue Twilled do;
10 do Mixed Twilled do;
5 do Red Twilled do;
5 do Gilbert's Opera do;
5 do Printed Opera do;
200 pieces Cleveland Plaid do;
300 do Assabet Plaid do;
50 do Assabet Twilled Plaid do;
75 do Assabet French Plaid do;
10 cases Irwin & Stinson's ¾, ⅞, 4-4 Plaid Linseys;
10 do Paris do do;
10 do White Rock do do;
Also, Cumberland, Warren, Hill &c. do do;
2,000 lbs Scarlet, White, Grey and Blue Mixed Yarn;
40 bales assorted Grey Blankets;
3 bales do Blue Blankets;
30 cases do White and Red Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4;
Also, a large assortment of Louisville, Indiana and Kentucky Jeans.

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,
ORGANIZED A.D. 1810.
Assets over - - - - - $2,500,000

BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.

Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.
HARBISON & ROGERS, Agents.
au23 dim 138 Main st.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible] dtf

$16,000 for $1!
The Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the
DOMINICAN CHURCH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
will certainly take place on the 21st of September.

There are two beautiful residences valued at $16,000 to be drawn.

The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. au11 dtf

NEW YORK HERALD
Corps of European
WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Cable Dispatches
DAILY,
GIVING THE MOST
Reliable War News
That can be obtained on this Continent.

WE have special correspondents moving with each division of the opposing forces of France and Prussia, and news agencies in the principal capitals—

London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna and Florence,

so that nothing of an important news character escapes our vigilant representatives.

Our News Agencies in the Principal Cities of Europe, and our system of Traveling Correspondents, have been long established—a fact the readers of the Herald have no doubt become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies. The

New York Daily Herald

will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1 per month.

The Weekly Herald

will be sent by mail for $2 a year.

J. G. BENNETT,
au29 deo3 Editor and Proprietor.

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857 Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
W. R. REDMAN, Pres. — J. LAWRENCE SMITH — T. W. STARLING, Sec. — R. L. POST, Treas.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th and HIGH Sts.
NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts.
ALSO
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap3 eodtf

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. [illegible] d3m

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
KENTUCKY
State Agricultural Society.

THIS Exhibition for 1870 will be held on the Henderson County Fair Grounds, near the city of Henderson, commencing on the 4th day of October, and holding on during five days. The Fair Grounds are in excellent repair, and the most favorable arrangements will be made with the different lines of transportation for conveying stock and passengers to and from the Fair. The premium list will be large and comprehensive, and any information desired may be obtained by addressing D. M. PRATT, at Henderson, Ky., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.
J. J. MILLER,
my23 dlaw&weowd Sec'y Ky. State Ag. Society.

WINTERSMITH'S
Extract Buchu
AND
PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretic known to the materia medica, is now meeting with unparalleled success, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is considered superior to the other celebrated Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close pressed down, and climbing over trees.

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary organs. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, its abating irritability of that organ and correcting the [illegible]."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract of Buchu and Pareira Brava, with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH: DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very sick, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known its use in several cases like mine. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself well again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know the statement to be true. I have every reason to believe, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.
DENNIS C. HALLORAN,
508 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
570 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Despairing of freeing myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I have used two bottles which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
88 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder, the failure of the prominent physicians there to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, but I was losing confidence in all medicines, but [illegible] let me say, that to-day I am [illegible] the enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value this Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,
EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail........$12 00
Six Months........
Three months........
One month........

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail........
One year, delivered in the city........

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year........$2 00
Single copy, six months........1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each........
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each........
Twenty copies and over, one year, each........

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers: and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $10; [illegible] one month, six two months, [illegible].

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," ... and religious notices, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Paragraphs," 25 cents per line; "City Items," 25 cents per line; "Local Notices," 25 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologic," and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Cuts and electrotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business men, to be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Farmers in Simpson and adjoining counties are feeding to hogs a great deal of wheat that was spoiled in the field by long continued wet weather.

Grape culture is getting to be a specialty in Jessamine. One farmer expects to realize $3,000 on two acres of this year's crop by selling the grapes at eight cents a pound.

Among the census returns for the Burksville precinct, Cumberland county, Ky., is the name of Jack Cornet, a white man, native of Virginia, represented to be 116 years old.

Maysville has received her first consignment from the interior by railroad. The cars brought in on the 24th a shipment of wheat from a station eight miles out on the new road.

The Owensboro Shield says that P. O. Conover, a journeyman printer in the Shield office for many years, has been nominated for Congress in a Pennsylvania District by acclamation.

The fourth annual fair of the Carroll County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the fair grounds near Carrollton, commencing on Tuesday, October 11, and continuing four days.

The Hickman Courier says, the completed census of Fulton county shows a population of 6,160—an increase of about 2,000 over the census of 1860. Number of deaths during the last twelve months, 134.

The Danville Advocate says: It is reported in our town that E. H. Burnside and Jas. A. Anderson purchased the Rock Castle Springs last week for $3,500. It is their intention to spend $10,000 improving the buildings, &c., next year.

The Maysville Eagle says that the connection between Cincinnati and the Chesapeake and Ohio will be made from Newport to the Big Sandy by way of Maysville. The survey has been already made, and the profiles are in possession of Mr. Child. The right of way from Maysville to the Big Sandy has been already secured, and much of the work between Maysville and the Big Sandy has been done and is in good condition.

While in the act of coupling cars at Guthrie, Kentucky, on Saturday morning, Sam. Neighbors, a brakeman on an Edgefield and Kentucky railroad passenger train, had his ankle broken. It was necessary for him to kneel to save his head from being crushed between the cars, and in so doing, unthoughtedly placed his foot on the rail and had his ankle run over and broken. He was taken to the hotel and cared for at the expense of the company.

The Franklin Sentinel says that Mr. Prince and Mr. Danley, living about four miles from Keysburg, Ky., while working together in a tobacco field, lately, were struck by lightning and killed instantly. Every stitch of clothing was torn from the person of Mr. Prince, and his shoes completely riddled. The scene is described as presenting a most horrible spectacle. Both gentlemen were good citizens and leave sorrow-stricken families.

The Maysville Eagle states that the victim of the late brutal outrage in Fleming county was the daughter of William Darnall. The Flemingsburg Democrat does not give the name of the young lady, but says that the scoundrel identified by her and afterwards hung by the citizens was a negro residing near Elizaville, and named Joe Timberlink—a notoriously bad character. The Democrat says: "Our people are a law-abiding people and opposed to mob law, but, this being the second offense within the last eighteen months and no punishment being administered to the first, it was, doubtless, more than the people could stand."

The editor of the Richmond Register announces an interesting event to his delinquent subscribers in the following half-joyful, half mournful strain: "At five o'clock and twenty minutes, Wednesday morning, August 24th, an addition was made to our family in the person of a daughter weighing just 7½ pounds. The size is small, but then, 'how it looks like its father.' Hurrah for hurrah! Between gaunt famine and those unhappy creatures who are in arrears to the Register, with a 'large and respectable family' looking us full in the face, we trust that the poor-house will be an enchanting spot shining dimly in the distance."

The Owensboro Shield says that in Yelvington, Daviess county, at the August election, one of the first voters who presented himself at the polls was "Uncle Jesse," formerly a slave of Hon. Thomas C. McCreery. Of course everybody expected that he would vote the Radical ticket, but upon being asked "how he voted?" said: "I vote just like Mass Tom votes." "That won't do, Jesse. Tell us how you vote—the Radical or Democratic ticket?" "I don't vote any ticket, I votes jist like Mass Tom, dat is de way I vote, an' no udder way, an' you jist put it down like Mass Tom votes and dats de way I votes, now, you understan' me," and the old negro walked away from the polls, while his vote was recorded for the Democratic candidates, as there was no dispute amongst the crowd as to how "Mass Tom votes."

The Danville Advocate has the following live stock items: B. F. Dunn, of Garrard, sold to Urian Dunn his fine black pair of Arabian horses, for five hundred dollars, for the Georgia market......Mr. J. W. Irvine, of this county, sold to Messrs. J. C. Ramey and Sam. McElroy, of Marion, last Thursday, a sow pig, "Iris," out of his well known sow, "Fancy," for one hundred dollars......Mr. Peter Gentry, of this county, sold to Tom. Woods sixty head of hogs, a few days ago, that averaged 219 pounds, for nine cents...... On the 18th, at the sale of A. P. Calvert, in this county, the following prices were obtained: Eleven horses, $100 to 156; five colts, $50 to 89; hogs at nine cents; one hundred sheep, $1 50 to $10 per head; calves, $16; ten cows and calves, $40 to 60; dry cows, $23 to 52; twenty heifers, $24 to 50.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Newman, Georgia, wants a male college.

Attorney General Akerman is at his home in Elberton, Ga.

It costs seven dollars to hitch a horse to a shade tree in Hernando, Miss.

A very brilliant meteor was seen at Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday night.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) fair commences September 14 and lasts four days.

Quite a number of land-buyers are prospecting around Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A man named D. C. Murray, from St. Louis, died of intemperance in Kansas City on Thursday last.

The huge railroad shops of the Mississippi Central railroad at Water Valley have been completed.

The ringleader in the Louisville, (Ga.), riot has been pursued and captured by United States troops.

Rice Davenport, one of the pioneers of the Platte Valley, died in Platte county, Missouri, a few days since.

According to the census just taken the population of Grenada, Miss., stands: Whites 1,072, blacks 760.

A man in Richmond, Virginia, has been taken in by the counterfeit money swindle to the amount of $17 50.

The Swedes have a church of their own in Water Valley, Miss.; also a building and loan association in Vicksburg.

The new Mississippi law requires militia duty from all persons between eighteen and forty-five, irrespective of color.

Mr. Magnu Lowenthal, Assistant City Treasurer of Savannah, died at Reichenhall Springs, Bavaria, on the 2d of August last.

Richmond, Virginia, will have a brilliant theatrical season the coming winter. Edwin Forrest, Ristori, and other celebrities will appear.

A dispatch to the Norfolk Journal by the grape vine telegraph says that the English Mission has been tendered to Dr. Bayne of that city.

W. F. Mallory, brother of the Secretary of the Navy of the late Confederate States, died in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 18th instant.

The concert given by the children from the Lauderdale (Miss.) Orphan Asylum at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Thursday night, was a success.

Robert Prophit is mayor of the village of Water Valley, Miss. "It is true," truly, "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

Mr. Wm. E. Mikell, one of the most promising of the younger members of the Charleston bar, died last Tuesday morning, after a painful illness.

The Barnesville (Ga.) Gazette in an account of a Sunday-school celebration prints the whole of one of the songs, music and all. That's enterprise.

A top buggy was seen coming down Cotton avenue, in Macon, Georgia, on Wednesday, with two gentlemen seated therein, with their umbrellas hoisted.

Work is about to be resumed under a new charter on the railroad from Natchez to Jackson after a suspension of between thirty-three and thirty-four years.

The Okolona (Miss.) Monitor has been enlarged, and Dr. Tindall, formerly the most respectable member of the Radical party, has become associate editor. The Monitor is now Democratic.

An incendiary attempt was made the other night in Griffin, Georgia, to burn an old building known as the Marshall College, the property of orphan children, but it was discovered in time and extinguished.

Judge Schley, of Savannah, Ga., has decided that the municipal authorities of that city are empowered under the act of the Legislature to collect a poll tax, tax on income, and a tax on the resources.

An appropriation of $80,000 is asked for the State Lunatic Asylum, of Ga. There are 83 applications waiting vacancies, and the institution is overcrowded. The patients have numbered 461, of which 434 were paupers.

A very large crop of broom-corn was raised this year in Tennessee, but, owing to the wet weather, the quality is inferior to that of last year. Twenty thousand pounds, worth one thousand dollars, were received in Nashville on Friday.

Dudley Wiman, a petty, hypochondriacal, long faced Radical fellow of the Aminidab Sleek pattern, robbed an old negress of fifty cents in Brookhaven, Miss., the other day. Dudley incurred the displeasure of the Loyal League, and was forced to migrate.

Something rather new on pistols and coffee has been furnished by Kansas City. Two men quarreled in a restaurant, when one drew a pistol. The other snatched up a cup of scalding hot coffee and dashed it in his antagonist's face. And there was an end on't.

The French sympathizers of Kansas City, Missouri, had a monster demonstration on Wednesday over the news of French victories. A grand procession marched through the principal streets, there was great enthusiasm, singing of the Marseillaise, and the procession was cheered by the citizens.

Quite snug amounts have within the last few days been added to the French war subscription in New Orleans and Louisiana. At Opelousas $272 50 have been collected among the French residents, and $396 50 have been received from Thibodaux. The performance at the Varieties Theater Tuesday night netted $212.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, between Lynchburg and Bristol, says that the crops of corn are the best he has ever seen, and are indeed magnificent. The farmers are busy preparing for seeding wheat, and propose to sow an unusually large breadth of land.

The friends of Hon. Josiah Turner, the persecuted editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, propose to raise, by subscription, a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing an office, type and presses complete, as a present to him. They propose to raise the sum by one-dollar subscriptions, no one being allowed to give more.

A darky was caught by the Memphis police Friday walking through the upper part of the navy-yard carrying a coil of clothesline in his hand, on one end of which was a nice sucking pig, just fit for roasting. John, when asked where he got the pig, said that "nit was jis' a follerin' him, and he hadn't the faintest idee what it come from."

A Mississippi paper says: "The lately-appointed sheriff of Pike county, imported into this State from Louisiana, and an appointee of Brigadier General Governor Adelbert Ames, son-in-law of Beast Butler, and the husband of Miss Blanche, without bond or security, has absconded with $13,500 of tax money, besides $9,000 of the State tax, the amount he has collected on 18,000 bales of cotton.

An infuriated brother compelled a gay Lothario to marry his sister in Baltimore the other day. A couple of horse-pistols, a marriage license, and a preacher met him at the door when he went to see her, and rather than confront the equine machines he accepted the license and the ceremony was performed. He immediately left and had the brother arrested for assaulting and threatening to shoot him.

A singular procession came into Kansas City the other day. It consisted of a party of negroes—a woman, who carried on her back a heavy pack of bedding; two girls and four boys, pulling by means of a rope a home-made wagon (wooden wheels), on which sat a helpless old negro whose head was snow white with age. They were going to Saline county from Lawrence. The woman's husband was dead and the family left destitute, yet they were hopeful and cheerful.

The following new counties were organized by the Mississippi Legislature of 1870: Alcorn, Corinth the county seat; Benton, Ashland the county seat; Grenada, Grenada the county seat; Lincoln, Brookhaven the county seat; Prentiss, Booneville the county seat; Union, New Albany the county seat. County seats were changed as follows: Of Tishomingo, from Jacinto to Iuka; of Issaquena, from Tallula to Gibson; of Lauderdale, from Marion to Meridian; of Clark, from Quitman to Enterprise.

Mr. M. M. Wright, of Floyd county, Ga., says: "About the 10th of November last I sowed five bushels of white and a small fraction over one bushel of red wheat on nine acres of stalk land, without any preparation, and plowed it in with a common twister. It came up very well, but was seriously injured by the ground spewing up during the winter, and then again by the heavy winds and hail just before reaping. I thrashed out 219¼ bushels of white wheat and 46¾ of red, making 266 bushels from the six and a small fraction of bushels sowed."

A white man named John Barrow and a negro got into a quarrel a few days since, in Henry county, Virginia, about a pint of whisky. The difficulty was apparently settled, when Barrow approached the negro and plunged a knife into his heart, killing him instantly. The murderer made his escape to his father's house, which was surrounded by a crowd of negroes, but Barrow dressed himself in his wife's clothes, and, in this disguise, succeeded in making his way safely through the lines of those who were guarding the house, until an officer should arrive. He is still at large.

A man on trial for stealing a box of tobacco in a New Orleans court, Wednesday, spurned the services of a lawyer and conducted his defense in a manner so remarkable as to elicit comment from members of the bar. Many practitioners would not have acted as ably as he did. Each juryman called to sit in judgment on his offense was closely questioned, and he challenged to the extent of the allowance. He addressed the jury in his own behalf quite delicately and eloquently, relying on a statement that witnesses were mistaken as to identity. The effect was that the jury failed to agree on a verdict.

Some time ago the Kansas City Journal of Commerce published a very transparent story about the murder of a family named Roach in that city. After causing a thrill of horror among the nervous and credulous inhabitants, it was copied as true by the St. Louis Democrat, the New Orleans papers and many journals of the East. The latest and worst fooled person, however, is the City Marshal of Parkville, Mo. The following dispatch was received from him on Thursday:

PARKVILLE, August 24, 1870.

Marshal, Kansas City:

A man has been arrested here supposed to be the person who poisoned the Roach family in Kansas City, on Friday last. Please send some one up to identify him, if you can.

D. JOHNSON, City Marshal.

Roswell, in Cobb county, Georgia, is becoming considerable of a manufacturing center. A new cotton factory, to be called the Empire Manufacturing Company, costing two hundred thousand dollars, running five thousand spindles and one hundred looms, will be in operation by the first of January next. The Roswell Manufacturing Company have increased their manufacturing capacity to five thousand spindles, and are now putting in one hundred and sixteen looms for fall operations. Mr. J. H. King is making hubs, spokes, axles, etc., in large quantities. His establishment is run by steam. Several new houses are in process of construction and the town has a promising look. The completion of the Atlanta and Roswell railroad is earnestly desired.

There was a man who lived near the Hollyday Hills, in Virginia, that was in the habit of supplying fresh meats, such as beef, pork, &c., to such persons living in the villages of the county as needed them, but it was observed that, though he could furnish any quantity of meat, yet he never furnished any souce pieces, such as heads and earsoffered as an excuse for not furnishing those nice and delicious pieces, that his own family were very fond of them, and he had to keep them all to use at home. Whereupon the "Pigeon Roost Regulators" took the matter in hand, and a committee of that august society, after a careful investigation and due consideration, came to the conclusion that he was marketing on other people's stock, and notified him to leave the county or reform his habits. The fresh meat deacon replied that he was going, and much to the gratification and well-being of the whole county, he soon made his departure.

The Montgomery Mail asks: "Will our friends of the COURIER-JOURNAL please tell its readers the difference between the position it occupies and that of the Radical party on the great constitutional questions of the day?" We would, but it is really not worth while. With the solitary exception of the Montgomery Mail, all the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL know what that difference is already.

In spite of the many unrighteous tears we have shed over that pale, immaculate phantom they have conjured up and christened "the White Man's Party," the Montgomery Mail, one of the chiefs among the conjurers in question, so far valls the horrid majesty upon its fierce front as to speak of us as "our able and efficient contemporary." If the Mobile Register, the Memphis Appeal, and that powerful journal, the Shirt-tail-Bend Bowie-Knife-And-Be-Damned-To-The-Nigger, would only call us something of that sort, we would be happy.

About the funniest thing in nature, next after JOHN FORSYTH's tight boots, is the publication by the Mobile Register day after day of a column or so out of a country paper of limited circulation and no influence in this State, explaining "the late Kentucky election." Is it the want of business tact or simply the want of advertising which induces the Register to keep this matter standing? Type-setting must be very expensive in Mobile, or the Register's paper bill a matter of no consequence, if it expects to save money by the process of duplicating the same stupid column in every issue.

Says the Montgomery Mail: "The COURIER-JOURNAL, now the principal organ of the 'negro courtship' party, endeavors to read the Mail and other organs of the white man's party out of the Democracy. What will your party be worth when the men who insist on adhering to the white man's Constitution have left it?" The COURIER-JOURNAL does *not* endeavor to read the Mail, nor to read anybody else, out of the Democratic party. The Mail long since showed both the ability and the determination to read itself out, as have also the rest of the organs of that handful of "J. N's," they call the white man's party. As to what the Democratic party will be worth when these firey, untamed impracticables shall have left it, it is difficult to tell very accurately, though we should say that it will be worth at least fifty per cent. more than it can ever be until they do leave it.

Not long ago somebody declared that Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was the very man to succeed HAMILTON FISH as Secretary of State. A little while subsequently Gen. GRANT announced openly his preference for HORACE GREELEY as the Radical candidate for Governor of New York. And now, here comes this same Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE—whoever this same Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE is—with a long letter in the New York papers very earnestly urging the renomination of General GRANT for the Presidency and the selection of HORACE GREELEY as the Radical candidate for Governor of New York. WALBRIDGE hopes thus to induce GRANT to make a place for him in the Cabinet by turning FISH out to grass. But the scheme is not likely to succeed. WALBRIDGE is old enough to know that, although General GRANT is always willing to dispose of any vacant seat in his Cabinet on terms to suit purchasers, yet he is not so absurdly improvident as to barter it for a stupid letter in the newspapers.

The Campaign in the Northwest.

The Republican plan of operations for the fall campaign in the West is now fully developed, and combines one method of attack with another of defense. The former consists in gathering all the loose talk that may be used to fasten upon the Democratic party the suspicion of reactionary designs of a revolutionary tendency with reference to the reconstruction amendments. The defense of the Republicans consists in putting forward their anti-protectionists and revenue reformers to promise all sorts of things in behalf of the party. Their success, in either case, depends upon the amount of party prejudice lingering in the Northern mind and disturbing its view of the situation. The assumption that the National Democracy will be directed by HENRY CLAY DEAN and BRICK POMEROY is not more absurdly fallacious than the pretense that the protests of the St. Louis Democrat and the Chicago Tribune in behalf of Western interests will check the Republican organization should it obtain another lease of power. All the world sees that the RIP VAN WINKLES on our side are not yet sufficiently awake to take the lead, and that their rusty old flint-locks cannot be trusted by a generation accustomed to needle-guns and Chassepots. It is equally evident that Western interests never have been regarded by the Republican party in power, and never will be, until the West makes its power felt by resenting the exactions imposed upon its industry.

It has long been the habit to assail the Democratic party in the North as the creature and servant of the South—as an organization created for Southern purposes and without the courage to withstand Southern dictation. If there was ever any truth in this, the most prejudiced Republican must see that the boot is on the other leg now, and that the headquarters and nearly all the effective forces of Democracy are in the North. Excepting Kentucky and two or three other ex-slaveholding States, the political power of the South is now enlisted under the banner of New England, and will be so held as an offset against Northwestern defection. The East has engineered the war and the public debt so as to make free trade utopian, has converted reconstruction into a means of strengthening herself against Western ideas, has controlled the Republican policy in utter disregard of Western interests, and, by means of her dictatorial position in that party, can hold the West in servitude as long as that party can be kept in power. The collar of the Republican party will be to the West a badge of commercial vassalage as long as she consents to wear it. The capitalists of the East carry the organization in their pockets. The seats of Congress are filled with their paid attorneys, and Western Republicans are permitted to do nothing but talk buncombe and make political feints, while every Congress meets to plunder the resources and oppress the industry of the Mississippi valley.

This great producing section cannot be long hoodwinked, and it is therefore necessary for the Republican party to offer a quasi recognition of its just complaints by leaving all its Western electioneering to speakers who have talent enough to expose the fallacy of the protectionists and to magnify the late specious tariff reduction into a promising defeat of the Eastern regency. We have before us a very ingenious speech of this sort, delivered recently at Lafayette, Ind., by Major JOSEPH ODELL, editor of the Lafayette Journal. No man can combat the false political economy of Republican legislation with more force than he does, or with more adroitness present the Republican party as a great reforming agency hostile to the protectionists and opposed to all that sectional management of our internal economy that has so long oppressed his people. He declares that the Democrats opposed the internal revenue reduction, but does not tell why, and asserts that, against the opposition of the Democrats, the Republicans have lessened the burdens of the people $100,000,000 without cutting down the revenue more than about $20,000,000, but he does not tell of the enormous discriminations that remain to glut the purses of the East, nor does he hint that all these spoliations were fixed upon the West in spite of Democratic opposition.

It seems to us that the West wants something more than a mere verbal condemnation of the sinister and one-sided financial policy of the Republican party. On that point she needs no instruction. How to relieve herself of its burdens is the vital question, and it will not do to enumerate the Western Republicans that are trying to reform the party. There is already a great party that needs no reforming on the subject of Western interests—a party that is not and never has been the instrument of Eastern greed. How much more rational it is to anticipate relief from the interposition of that great party whose periods of power were always eras of unburdened effort and growth to the West, than to expect anything in her behalf from the party whose every movement has tightened the chains of her servitude. Ohio furnished 162 more regiments during the war than Massachusetts, and yet on the plea of war expenditures the latter was permitted to draw from the national treasury $611,845 more than Ohio. Massachusetts is worth $77,000,000 more than Ohio, but the latter pays $7,[illegible] more taxes, and in fact pays a million and a half more internal revenue than all the New England States together. Notwithstanding this fact Ohio is allowed $[illegible] less of bank circulation than these States.

These and hundreds of other outrages which the Republican party has perpetrated for the benefit of the East shows that the latter owns and controls that party and that there is no hope for the West in any such organization. If she permit herself to forget her own safety in the agitation of dead issues she will be responsible for her own continued enslavement. The power of the South over the Democratic party has been broken up by war. Her most formidable foe now is the power of the East re-enforced by the Africanized States of the South over the Republican party. There is but one way to break up the power of that combination, and that is by turning the whole influence of the Northwest over to her natural ally, the National Democratic party.

"Consistency."

The Mobile Register says:

The Mobile Register certainly does "think that the everlasting nigger" is one of the "issues" before the country; but, unlike the COURIER-JOURNAL, it takes the white side of it every time it comes up. As for the black "company," *suum cuique*. The COURIER-JOURNAL has made that a specialty of its own. We want no stock in it. But there is another "issue." It is the issue of the Democracy with trimmers and compromisers; the issue with such so-called Democratic papers as the COURIER-JOURNAL, which, from the beginning of its dual existence, has adorned its arms with the motto of "carry water on both shoulders." This nice operation of balancing between opposing political opinions and forces is what fixes the character of public men and public journals as "time-servers." No wonder the COURIER-JOURNAL winces at the term "time-server," because this two-faced business, this refining of policy to an excess that eliminates all the backbone of principle and leaves the experimenter so intent on hair-splitting that both friend and foe are at a loss to determine which side he is on, has not proved "a success" with the COURIER-JOURNAL. The experiment has cost that paper the confidence of the Kentucky Democracy, and the result is to be the establishment at Louisville of a sound Democratic organ. So much for a newspaper that sails professedly under the Democratic flag, but one of whose stockholders is reputed to be a Republican and whose Editor, while a man of talents, is as erratic as a comet and noted for instability in his political connections.

In this article which, with all its errors and short-comings, is about the strongest the Register has yet produced, and which, for that reason, we quote entire, the flag is lowered somewhat. Just now the negro question was the one question—the sole question—in which, according to the Register, Democracy took its rise, around which it made its circuit and on which it rested itself. It was the Prince in the play of Hamlet. Now, as given out in the foregoing extract, it is only "*one* of the issues before the country." This is progress. It is well. So far so good.

As to the Register's homily about "trimmers," that contradicts itself. The Register tells us that the COURIER-JOURNAL, "from the beginning of its dual existence," has "tried to carry water on both shoulders." If the COURIER-JOURNAL has succeeded in doing this, "from the beginning" to the present time, that is, throughout the whole of its natural life, steadily and continuously, why, it is not a "trimmer" or "time-server," for trimming and time-serving imply unsteadiness, and, by the Register's own confession, we have not been unsteady.

But when the editor of the Register affects to be at a loss to know which side we are on, he exposes himself to the derision as well as the distrust of the public. For full particulars, however, we refer him to the Democratic Congressional Address, to the Democratic platforms in Maine, Iowa, Georgia, and North Carolina, and to some forty or fifty thousand Democratic readers in Kentucky and Alabama. The latter will reassure him by some very positive testimony. In the former, as in these columns, he will look in vain for his colored HAMLET.

The threat about "another Democratic paper" in Louisville is not new to us in connection "with a certain gentleman," whom we shall be very glad to see indeed, albeit the project is a little old and airy. The statement about one of the stockholders of the COURIER JOURNAL being a Republican is somewhat bold, and justifies us in calling for information. Concerning the "instability," which is couched in terms so lurid and complimentary, it is sufficient to say that, setting no great store by literal consistency as against consistency of character, direction, and motive, the person referred to has contrived to pass his life within the lines of the Democratic party, and that, whatever may have been his fickleness in matters of the heart and of the understanding, he has, as a rule, endeavored to confine himself to one woman and one opinion at one time. Can the editor of the Register say as much?

Jay Cooke & Co.

When the late war began JAY COOKE, it is said, was a clerk in a Philadelphia bank. Now he is worth his millions—not his millions either, but other people's millions. McCULLOCH, LINCOLN'S Secretary of the Treasury, wanted somebody to negotiate the sale of United States bonds, and receive as compensation therefor, not what the job was really worth, but several millions of dollars more than it was worth. In looking about him his fine eye lighted upon JAY COOKE, and JAY COOKE got the job. His compensation, which came out of the pockets of the people, amounted in two or three years to as much as the average farmer or mechanic would make in two or three thousand years. And now the result of the magnificent transaction between McCULLOCH, the wild-cat banker of Indiana, and COOKE, the obscure bank clerk of Pennsylvania, is thus announced by the New York Tribune:

Ex-Secretary McCULLOCH goes at last to establish, on the 1st of January next, a London branch of the great banking-house of JAY COOKE & Co. Mr. McCULLOCH'S reputation as Secretary of the Treasury, as well as his well-deserved credit as President of the State Bank of Indiana, will enable him to command general confidence in his new position.

The bond swindles, the National Bank rings, and other financial iniquities which have robbed the people, and are still robbing them, of untold millions of dollars, were conceived, organized and established during McCULLOCH'S administration as Secretary of the Treasury. At the head of the National Bank ring he placed the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., and played into their hands so industriously that they speedily accumulated the wealth of a CRŒSUS. And it turns out now, as was to have been expected, that the "Co." of JAY COOKE & Co. embraces McCULLOCH himself. Radicalism always takes care of number one, let the rest of the numbers go where they may.

☞ Commissioner JOHN EATON, Jr., of the Bureau of Education, has just published a "Circular of Information" for the people. It is a pamphlet of no less than seventy pages, and yet it contains not one word of information touching the half million of school funds which disappeared during EATON'S administration as school commissioner in Tennessee.

☞ The officials of the Georgia State railroad have made Superintendent BLODGETT—indicted in Chicago two years ago for perjury—a present of a carriage and horses which cost $2,500. And yet they say the State road pays nothing. It certainly pays BLODGETT something.

☞ Sheridan is now convinced that as military men the Prussians are frauds—that they know nothing at all about war. They haven't burned a haystack nor slaughtered a small-pox hospital since he got there.

☞ The celebrated "cigar steamer" passed Dover last Saturday, coming in the direction of the United States. It is supposed that Gen. GRANT is about to buy it, just for the name of the thing.

☞ Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH, Radical Congressman from Illinois, says that, in 1863, he was "in the army fighting the rebels." Probably he was, but the rebels were certainly not aware of it.

☞ If the reports of some of the English correspondents are true the Prussians have killed or captured the last Frenchman and are now in hot pursuit of his administrator.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. Hebborn & Bro., dealers in hats, caps and furs, straw goods, &c., Jefferson street, third door below Second, north side, Louisville, Ky., have just received the latest fall styles, viz: Auxerrais, Bohemian, Rhine, Moscow, Lothair, Prince Charles, Glendale, Fourth Ward, Centennial, and Sim Jones.

☞ Beware of bogus Extract Buchu, so called, made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession. au5 eodim&weowlm

☞ I. Newton, Auction and Commission Merchant, 21 Broadway, Paducah, Ky. Consignments solicited. Best references given. au25 dlm

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Litgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au28-dlf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. au6 d&wly

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Order of the Day.

A general order for Sozodont. In the teeth of all opposition it has become the supreme dentifrice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleansed daily with Sozodont. Quillay, the bark of the Chilian soap tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentifrice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

☞ "Spalding's glue," handy about the house, mends everything. au29 MW&F

A Wonderful Cure—Certificate of J. P. Mowry.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26, 1870.

To the Citizens of Louisville and whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have suffered the most intense pain and weakness from the kidneys and liver for the past three years. I could not eat any meats of any kind, or cabbage, or, in fact, anything greasy, and my feet and limbs were bloated, and the pains were so great that I thought at times I should certainly die. The last twelve months I suffered terribly with piles, and had great pain in the region of the heart. I have tried physicians, prescriptions, and everything I could hear of, without receiving any benefit until I tried Dr. McBride's Great Remedy, and thank God it has restored me to health. May God bless him and may he live long to do good to others.

J. P. MOWRY,

127 Tenth street, between Green and Grayson, formerly of Black Crook Saloon.

Dr. McBride is still at the Willard Hotel. His remedies for sale at all the drug stores. au28 d3

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

156 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth,

J. H. CLOW, Successor.

This well-known house will be carried on by Mr. Clow, the Rogers on hand and assisting. For an opening Mr. Clow proposes to sell all the goods he bought at the late auction sale, at the price he paid for them, which places all the goods far under cost. a28 d2

DIED.

DALTON—On Thursday, August 25, at New Orleans, WM. DALTON, aged 78 years, born in Berkley county, Va., and nearly 30 years a resident of that city.

MUIR—At Concordville, Pa., on the 26th of August, JOHN MUIR, in the 78th year of his age.

JOHNSTONE—At half-past 11 o'clock, August 28, WILLIAM D. JOHNSTONE, aged 63 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M., August 29th, at his late residence near Gilliman's Station. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Lexington and Nicholasville papers please copy.

This good man was kicked by one of his horses on Friday, which caused his death. He leaves a widow and three grown daughters, whose neighbors join in sympathy with them in the loss of their friend.

J. D. G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced. Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plasters to the spine restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. au29 deod&weowlm

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. apll Mly

LADIES AFFLICTED

Madame Sykes,

A REGULARLY educated and competent Female Physician and Midwife, treats all private and delicate diseases, such as Falling Sickness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Leucorrhea, spermatorrhea; also, Rheumatism, Consumption, &c. Her medicines are composed chiefly of herbs.

Cures guaranteed, charges reasonable, and only one fee for advice and medicine.

Consultations secretly confidential. Her Female Pills No. 1 $1 per box, or No. 2 (much stronger and never fail) $5. Sent securely packed by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address or call at 149 Seventh street, between Walnut and Grayson.

N. B.—Board and elegant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. au28 dl

BOOKS! BOOKS!

SHERRILL, PRATT & CO.,

292 MAIN STREET,

HAVE made large purchases of all kinds of Books and Stationery for the supply of dealers and common schools and colleges, together with Theological, Sunday School, Medical, Law, Miscellaneous, and Poetical Works, which they will sell as low as any other legitimate dealers. They solicit orders, guaranteeing satisfaction in prices and quality. au28 d&w3

Dr. J. R. Pirtle,

HOMEOPATHIST,

No. 263 West Jefferson street, north side, bet. Seventh and Eighth, up stairs. au26 dlf

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

HON. EDWIN S. CRAIG,

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the 5th District, will address the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county at the following times and places:

Corner Ninth and Broadway, Monday, Aug. 29.

Corner Twelfth and Rowan, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Corner Fourteenth and Jefferson (11th Ward), Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Corner Campbell and Jefferson, Thursday, Sept 1.

Court-house, Friday, Sept. 2.

☞ Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock every evening.

Other distinguished Democrats will be present and speak at the above places, and the competitors of Judge Craig are respectfully invited. au19 d5et

CITY DIRECTORY

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, O. H. Caror, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, procured from the business men of the city a large amount of money for the purpose of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When issued it was found to be a reprint of the business portion of the regular City Directory, with a little alteration. IT PAID FOR. This community has often been humbugged and swindled by Directory adventurers, and it is absolutely surprising that they are tolerated to walk the streets.

As we publish Edwards' Directories for the various cities of the South and West, we propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufacturers of Louisville, which will be bound in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing large trade should make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly desired, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Directories. Each person who advertises in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to have his name, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge. SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.

RICHARD EDWARDS,

Vice Pres't and Managing Director.

P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it would be utterly useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, with additional useful information. au31 d2t

CARLOS LANZA,

Commercial Broker in all kinds of Manufactured Tobacco, Tobacco Leaf, Cigars, and General Merchandise,

Warehouse 110 Broad st., BOSTON.

P. O. Box 1,740.

☞ Prepared to receive, store, ship, and forward Freight to all ports and points; to buy and sell on commission. Business solicited and attended to with promptness. Also Purchasing Agent for merchants in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. au3 eod6m

GREAT GEORGIA FAIR!

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 1, '70.

Manufacturers, Farmers and Stock Raisers,

MILLERS and DAIRYMEN, and everybody, send for List of Premiums to be awarded by the Co-lumbus (Ga.) Industrial Association at their Annual Fair, commencing November 1st, and continuing five days. Address JNO. F. IVERSON, Secretary, Columbus, Ga.

NO ENTRANCE FEE.

Following the State Fair at Atlanta one week, exhibitors and visitors can attend both.

Excursion tickets will be arranged from all parts of the West.

Columbus is the terminus of three important railroads, and the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee river. Her resident and suburban population is 25,000, and trading population 150,000. Exhibitors should not overlook the advantages of this fair. Visitors will be interested.

THE FAIR GROUNDS

are the largest in Georgia, with the most complete buildings and the best race track in the State. The Power Hall affords ample room and power for running machinery.

Hon. Robt. Toombs has been invited to deliver the annual address.

MEETINGS.

Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting at Frank Rosignol's, on Tuesday evening, August 30, at 7½ o'clock, in obedience to the call of the Democratic Executive Committee of August 23d, 1870. JOSEPH SAUER, Sub Executive Committee. au28 d2

Notice of Annual Meeting.

OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 18, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co. will be held (as per agreement of consolidation) at the offices of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 6th of September.

au18 dtd W. H. REYNBOTH, Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. BURNET

WILL reopen her school Sept. 5, in St. Paul's Church, entrance north side. au18 d10*in u

MISS ELSTONE'S SCHOOL for Misses and small Boys. This School will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 5th, at 366 First street, between Broadway and Jacob. au28 d3w*

MISS E. V. GOODWIN

WILL, on Monday, Sept. 5, reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room of Calvary Church, entrance on Guthrie st. au26 d10inen

Mrs. SCHUE'S SCHOOL.

MRS. SCHUE will reopen her school for young ladies on Monday, 5th of September, 1870. For terms, apply for circular at No. 213 Chestnut street. au21 d3sSn&w*

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jyl6 tf

Louisville Institute

CONDUCTED by Mr. & Mrs. PERINO and daughter, 61 West Walnut st., between Second and Third. The fifty-first (51st) semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Drawing taught without extra charge. Lessons in Oil Painting on Wednesdays and Saturdays. au21 d1&n3u

University of Mississippi,

OXFORD, MISS.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday (5th day) of October next, under the following corps of instructors in the various departments:

Faculty of Arts and Law.

John N. Waddel, D. D., Chancellor, Professor of Moral Science and Christian Evidence.

C. W. Sears, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and acting Professor of Civil Engineering.

J. J. Wheat, D. D., Professor of Greek.

J. A. Quinche, M. A., Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.

S. G. Burney, D. D., Professor of English Literature.

E. W. Hilgard, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

L. C. Garland, LL. D., Professor of Analytical Physics and Astronomy.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar [illegible] Professor-elect of Law and Governmental Science.

James A. Lyon, D. D., Professor-elect of Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Science.

George Little, Ph. D., State Geologist.

R. L. Longstreet, Assistant in Chemistry, with such other assistants as may be demanded by the patronage of the institution.

It is the design of the authorities to inaugurate at the earliest possible period an entire change in the system of instruction, so as to give to the institution the character of the full university. The advantage of a limited selection of special courses of study, as well as in the usual classical courses, will be furnished, and students will have the option of such courses as they may select, and for every course a degree will be given to such as attain the required examination. The complete details of this system will be announced as soon as sufficient time shall have been given to mature and organize the system. For the present, the departments of science and literature in operation, and students may make a selection of such studies as they may prefer, not less than three in number, except in the case of special chemistry, which occupies the entire time of the student.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

will be open as heretofore for the reception of special students in Practical and Analytical Chemistry and Pharmacy, under the direct instruction of Prof. Hilgard. Diplomas will be given to those completing the full course and certificates of proficiency to those pursuing it but partially.

A POPULAR COURSE

in Natural Philosophy is also given by Prof. Garland, and students are instructed in the subject by lecture and text book, illustrated by experiment.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

will be taught for the present by the Professor of Mathematics, General Sears.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

will be opened at the same time for the reception of students, under Hon. J. A. P. Campbell as Professor. The diploma from this school entitles the graduate to practice law in any of the courts of Mississippi.

THE PREPARATORY CLASS

taught by the Professors of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be continued for the present.

EXPENSES, UNIVERSITY DUES, BOARD, &C.

Tuition in the classical course, payable in advance, for the entire scholastic year of nine months	$ 50 00
Fuel fee	5 00
Deposit for damages, returnable if no damages are assessed	5 00
Fee for special students in Chemistry, $75 (or) Deposit for use of apparatus, Chemicals and damages, $25 00	100 00
A fee is also charged for special students in other departments, amounting to a moderate sum, proportionate to the number of schools attended.	
Board at Steward's Hall, per month	18 00
Board in private families in Oxford, per month $16 to	20 00
Board with lodging, fuel and servant attendance in Oxford	25 00
Board with lodging, fuel and servant attendance, and washing in the country	18 00
Washing, where it is separate, charge per month, $1 50 to	3 00
Lights 50 to 75 cents per month.	

Rooms in the Dormitories are free of rent, and as two students occupy one room, the expense is divided.

Necessary expenses need not exceed $250 to $300 or $350.

The plan in operation during the last session, of having the Steward's Hall under the control of the Executive Committee, and employing a Steward at a fixed salary, is discontinued, and the hall will now be conducted by Dr. J. H. Farrell on his own responsibility.

FREE STUDENTS.

The free tuition feature has been restored, and gives to the meritorious student of good moral character, and unable to pay, a free ticket for tuition. Candidates for the ministry of any denomination, properly recommended and certified to be such, are entitled to the same privilege.

The healthfulness of Oxford, the high moral tone of society, the unequaled means and facilities enjoyed here for the study of the sciences, the easiness of access by railway from all quarters, and other advantages, render the University of Mississippi the most attractive institution of learning in the Southwest. The States of Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are invited to continue and enlarge that patronage which they have hitherto extended to us. For further information and catalogues apply to the Secretary of the Board, Col. Thomas E. B. Pegues, Oxford, Miss., any member of the Faculty, or to the undersigned.

J. N. WADDELL, Chancellor.

August 20th, 1870.

N. B. Text-books for sale in Oxford. au23 M2

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au29 dlm

For Congress—Fifth District.

E. S. CRAIG

Is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, at the November election. jy28 dtf

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jyl2 d&wtc

Louisville and Jefferson County

ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held on their Grounds, Near Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, '70.

PREMIUM LIST, $10,000 IN CASH.

Competition Open to the World.

AMPLE arrangements are made for all stock and articles received on exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the rail roads and packet lines to make the usual reduction in rates of transportation on stock and passengers. All communications for premium lists and information should be addressed to W. H. Meriwether, Sec'y, Louisville, Ky.

L. L. HYATT, Pres't.

R. J. TARLTON, Vice Pres't.

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W. H. Meriwether, Secy.	au11 deodlm&wd

INSTITUTE FOR

Mental and Nervous Diseases.

THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and add something to restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY, Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.

J. S. WILSON, Chairman Board Directors.

S. D. SAYRE,

H. P. McGRATH,

J. P. ROBINSON, Jr.,

au16 dlm BENJ. BUCKNER.

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Muslin Edgings and Insertions, Lace Riviere.

Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of BLACK LACE SHAWLS, Black Lace Flounces, Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard,

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oats Wanted.

10,000 BUSH. Prime Oats wanted, for which we will pay the current market price.

T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,

au27 d6 N. W. corner Main and First streets.

The Old Original Kuadler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at V. F. Kuadler & Bro's, No. 90 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale. au16 eodim

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co., August 10, 1870.

THE interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell and McCracken, due 1st of September next, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office when presented on and after maturity.

au11 dtt A. A. GORDON, Secy.

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the south, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best invented in the world, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will take them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITGOW & CO.,

au28 dif Third and Main.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD,

jall 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

mh8 dif

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. CONWAY

WILL reopen her school Monday, Sept. 5, in Calvary Church (entrance south side), cor. Guthrie and Third streets. French taught at usual price. Residence 144 West Walnut au26 dtd

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ON Seventh street, between Magazine and Broadway. The studies of this school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. B. H. HOUSE, au24 d3w 452 Second st.

Notice.

MISS ELLEN D. POWELL will open, on the 5th of September, a school for boys and girls, in the New Jerusalem Church building, Chestnut street, between Second and Third. Application can be made at No. 209 Fourth st., bet. Broadway and Chestnut au24 d5t

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 38th street, New York, will commence its 14th year Sept. 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 28 West 38th street. au15 dim

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, jyl2 deod3m Principal.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE,

Nos. 37 and 39 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, of Va., PRINCIPAL.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 40. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy22 dw

Bellewood Female Seminary

THE next session will open on the first Monday in September. For catalogue or information in reference to it, apply to

au20 d12x6m W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky.

NOBLE BUTLER'S SCHOOL,

Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth.

WILL be open on Monday, September 5. Fee—$60 per term of twenty weeks, payable one-half at the beginning and one half at the middle of the term. au15 dtf

Presentation Academy

161 Fifth street,

WILL reopen on the first Monday of September. au18 d5e8

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The session of this institution commences annually on the 1st day of October and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing. The organization of the institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

The expenses of the Academic or Law student, exclusive of the cost of text books and clothing and pocket money, amount to about $365 per session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical student to about $395, of which sums, respectively, $290 or $250 is payable on admission, and the balance in the progress of the session.

For details send for catalogue. P. O. "University of Virginia." S. MAUPIN, jy12 d&w3 Chairman of the Faculty.

B. B. Huntoon's School for Boys

WILL reopen on Monday, Sept. 5, at 377 Sixth street. Terms $80 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Special attention given to fitting boys for college. au17 dim

NAZARETH ACADEMY,

Near Bardstown, Ky.

STUDIES will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 5. For catalogues, apply to the Mother superior. au18 dtd

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 293 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. For circulars or further information, call on or address

aul dim* N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,

(CATHOLIC, MALE,)

ONE & P. R. R., in the country. Boarders per 20 weeks, $100. Address H. A. CECIL & BROS. Elizabethtown, Ky. au3 dow*

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.—Full course of instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d26

St. Louis University,

St. Louis, Mo.

THE 41st annual session of studies in the St. Louis University will open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Terms—Board and tuition per session of 10 months, $250. For catalogue, or information, apply to J. C. Webb, Louisville, Ky., or address Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President. au6 dim*

Georgetown College

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next sessions of these institutions will open September 5. For catalogue address Dr. N. M. CRAWFORD or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. ly21 dim

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 40 weeks, $— . For particulars, address

jy28 d&wlo Rev. J. W. SHAGEN, Principal.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

Gen. R. E. LEE, President.

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $285 to $— . For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY,

jy12 deod12 Lexington, Va.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE,

JEFFERSONTOWN, KY.

SAMUEL G. MULLINS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

THIS institution, rented and refurnished, will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 12th of September next.

Arrangements have been made to transfer the absolute ownership of the property of the institution to Mr. Mullins, who proposes to establish a select school for the education of young ladies.

For further information apply for circular.

EDWARD J. HIKES,

au25 eod&w2* Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Ursuline Female Academy,

Situated on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby sts.

THIS school will commence the 1st Monday in Sept. In the institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the English and German languages as also French; vocal and instrumental music on the piano, guitar and harp. The pupils are taught plain and fancy needlework, plain sewing, knitting, crochet and fillet work, all kinds of embroidery, tatting, raised work, artificial, hair and worsted flowers, drawing and painting in various styles. The situation of the academy is pleasant and healthful. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The play-grounds are so fixed as to afford all possible enjoyment to the pupils. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. Leander Streber, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to

au8 dim MARTINA NICKLAS, Superioress.

Forest Academy,

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCown, Principal and Proprietor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secures to its pupils all the advantages of a thorough and practical education, preparing them for any profession. The school maintains its discipline mainly by influences of home association and the sacred Scriptures. For ample information, apply for catalogue to

B. H. McCOWN,

Anchorage Postoffice, L. C. & L. R. R.

P. S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught regularly—the latter without charge. jyl dt8el

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,

aul dtt or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,

Law Department.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

Hon. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE twenty-fifth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students will furnish their own text-books.

The Diploma is a License to practice law.

The fee is $50 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee $10.

Communications should be addressed to

PROFESSOR PIRTLE,

jy28 eod&Oct At Louisville, Ky.

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE

WILL reopen her school for boys and girls Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 267 Seventh st. au28 dtf

Notice.

MISS HELEN J. CLARK will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 5. au16 dtd

MISS BRANNAN

WILL reopen her School for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York. au17 d5et.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and specially upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

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[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

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Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1847, Chartered 1861

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in every case, and upon moderate terms. [illegible] ... Ladies' Female Monthly Pills ... Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 7 Fifth street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelope my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp, and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 727 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au3 d&w3m

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

GRIMAULT and Co's

Chemists to the Court,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other cold liver oil and other drugs, it is easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Grimault & Co.'s

GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR

OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

le13 d&wly-M

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale. Price 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. Le Craux's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

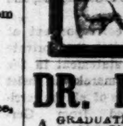
N. B. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness.

DR. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician.

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs

112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.



TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 800 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and permanently cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c. each—$ for $5.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja28 dtf

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $350,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their branch line road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $2,100,000; the whole mortgage lien, including these bonds, amounting to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are undoubtedly a most secure and safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express companies as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

W. H. REYNBOTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. jy31 d&wim

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

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WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. au1 dtf

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A CINCINNATI bar-keeper "sings them in."

REVELS has been made a D. D. How is that for Hiram?

A CINCINNATI paper has an "immutable" violinist—the work of an inimitable typo.

MRS. LIVERMORE, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Lucy Stone are to canvass Massachusetts for Wendell Phillips.

A MAN and his wife in Marshall county, Indiana, are now taking good care of a sickly lady who is the man's divorced wife.

THE new Colorado town that has been named Greeley has thirty Democratic voters, which may be said to be bad on Horace.

SCARLET FEVER and diptheria have scared away the average Cincinnatians summering at Put-in-Bay. So much for the diptheory.

A CENSUS-TAKER in Adams county, Ohio, reports: "Ulysses Grant Hoffman, female, two years of age, daughter of Alfred Hoffman, farmer."

PROF. A. C. HOPKINS, of Kentucky University, takes the chair of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Indiana State Normal School, at Kokomo.

As nothing more has been heard of the "three thousand Confederates at the Dry Tortugas" there now exists a horrible suspicion that the story was a hoax.

A MINNESOTA Benedict advertises his wife for sale, warranted sound and kind; his only reason for disposing of her being, that he feels his own educational inferiority.

THE HON. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has been selected by Jay Cook & Co. as manager of their new bank to be opened in London on the 1st of January.

MILFORD, PA., fulfills the prophecy of Isaiah—"In that day seven women shall lay hold of one man"—accurate statistics showing that place to contain a proportion of seven females to one man.

THE geography of the New York editors is getting to be no better fast. Now they are talking about the ourtages in "O'Brien" county, Tennessee; also, "Albion" county, same State. And these are the men who do up the situation in Europe.

A CENSUS-TAKER in Fulton county, Iowa, reports finding a family consisting of seven persons, of whom the oldest is 109 years of age, and the youngest 89. In another family of three, their ages are respectively 95, 92, and 90—the latter being a domestic.

AT Red Bank, N. J., the other day, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of New York, was unanimously nominated a candidate for President of the United States, and John Knapp, Esq., of St. Louis, for Vice President. Mr. Knapp is editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Republican.

THE Chicago Times is out with a tale on Charles S Crosby, of the Crosby Opera House (where Lydia Thompson erst appeared) to the effect that Charles is principal in "one of the most abominable cases of innocence deceived that has ever been brought to light in Chicago."

A FEW days since, in Connecticut, a New York dry-goods man and a Boston man of leisure fought a duel, Miss Devere, an ex-blonde of the Lydia Thompson galaxy, figuring as the lady in the case. New York received a ball in the right arm and Boston got a severe wound in the left breast.

AT Mount Carmel, Illinois, a nice young man, from New York, supposing by certain unmistakable sweet glances that a young lady of that vicinity was smitten with him, wrote a note to her asking if he might call and see her. She wrote back: "If you come about our house I will scratch you bald-headed." He didn't go to be scratched.

A NEW YORK Times correspondent writes: "Last night, waiting for the train at Nancy, I saw a company of priests belonging to some religious order, who came to see off a number of Fathers who were going to the battle-field among the wounded and dying. When they said good-by, they put their arms around each other and kissed each other on both cheeks, like girls."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer is after a contemporary like this: "The editor-in-chief of the Butler County Treasury Plunderer, learned linguist and profound Uriscopian, has invented the word 'jobber-nowl,' and applies it to a fellow-creature as a fly might expect to leave his mark on a piece of meat. It is almost as severe as calling a man a 'mongrel,' which is a marvelously handy word."

THIS is what a blonde gets from the Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial: "Miss Maggie Bland, the charming and fascinating blonde, is in the city spending a few days prior to her departure for Eastern engagements. Miss Maggie seems to have enjoyed her Northern trip, and appears as fresh and buoyant as the budding rose after passing through the dew-gilded sieve of a fragrant dawn. She is accompanied by her versatile and accomplished mamma."

THE Nathan mansion, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is now one of the sights. It is a very handsome residence, but has become so much the subject of impertinent curiosity that the famous gilt "No. 12" has been removed from the door. There is no clue yet to the murderer, and the crime has passed into the mysteries of New York. It will soon be forgotten. The Nathan boys still occupy the house, as does the housekeeper and her son.—[Cor. Washington Star.

THERE is a novelty in the way of attendance at the Pacific House, White Mountains. The table girls are said to be mostly school-teachers, who enlist for the service during vacation "for variety and to see a little life." What an unspeakable improvement on the traditional "John." Some of these fair ministers are reported to be prodigies of good looks, and one specially is so beautiful exceedingly that all the gentlemen leave their dinners untouched to gaze upon her. Perhaps the sly dog of a landlord thought of this, and perhaps he didn't; but we must say that it seems suspicious. Moreover, we presume that the amateur assistants don't expect half a dollar for bringing one a good cut of beef or an early slice of fowl. It would be below their dignity. A charming arrangement altogether.—[N. Y. Tribune.

MIGHTY as the tread of armies is the march of magnificent verse. Witness Julia Ward Howe's battle hymn during our own war. It was more powerful than a regiment of infantry and artillery. The true war song will conquer a peace sooner than needle-gun or mitrailleuse. Men who are enrapt with the cadence of eloquent song will fight with three times the desperation of those that are not. Under such temptations, we have looked to see a new war hymn born of the present struggle that should be worthy of the genius of Germany or France. It has not come, nor any approach to it. With all her treasures of poesy, Germany is to-day without a fitting national hymn. France has her incomparable Marseillaise, but it would seem as if her poets would strike some new keys at the present time.—[Chicago Times.

THE New York Sun says: "A respectable correspondent inquires whether it is true that on the day of Admiral Farragut's funeral the yacht America, belonging to the United States navy, was engaged in a yacht race? We answer that it is true, and that the expenses of this yacht are not only paid out of the taxes of the American people, but that it is under the particular patronage of Vice Admiral Porter, the head of the navy. Taken in connection with the fact that no representative of the navy was present at the funeral of the great Farragut, to show a decent respect for his memory, this participation of Admiral Porter in a yacht race on that day is discreditable even to him. Our correspondent is of opinion that the naval officer who raised the American flag for the purpose of a yacht race under such circumstances deserves to be cashiered."

THE New York Tribune says these nice things of Miss Augusta L. Dargon: "An Irish lady by descent, Miss Dargon unites the fiery zeal of her race with the cooler mood of steady, hard working perseverance inculcated by an American education; and her professional career, brief but active and very creditable, has been characterized by heartfelt aspiration, unflagging labor, and invariable fidelity. It is seldom that real and deep sincerity, combined with available talent, presents itself in the dramatic profession. When it does arise, we like to give it emphatic welcome and encouragement. Miss Dargon is young in her calling, the motto for pursuing which ought to be for all earnest souls the old, expressive line, 'Think nothing done while aught remains to do;' but she has made a rapid advance toward excellence, and we confidently believe that she will yet acquire eminence."

A LONDON correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes: "A complete reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Dickens and her sister—it seems too painful to add—and between Mrs. Dickens and her eldest daughter. A few days ago there was a meeting between the three; much shedding of tears and poignancy of feeling; but the end is as I have described. It would appear that it was the deceased alone who stood in the way. His death unites the children to the mother, and sister to sister! One wishes the veteran Mr. Hogarth, whose death occurred a few months since, could have witnessed this meeting. Mr. Hogarth, who was the intimate friend of Walter Scott, and who often sat with Wilson in the 'Ambrosial Nights,' was a singularly tender-hearted man, and no one can exaggerate the grief which he felt at the difference between his daughters. I have heard his voice break as he spoke of it. He liked his son-in-law, and was once exceedingly proud of him; but, after the separation, he could not bear to hear his name mentioned. His sympathies were solely with the wife, and it appeared as though some loved ideal was shattered when Dickens told his wife he could live with her no longer."

THE BLOOD CODE.

Satisfying a Fool's "Honor"—Full Particulars of the Freeman-Hamlin Duel Near Memphis.

A TOUCHING DEATH SCENE.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 27th.]

The community was shocked at an early hour yesterday with the announcement that Mr. Ed. F. Hamlin, a well known and highly respected young lawyer of this city, had come to his death in a duel with Mr. Ed. T. Freeman, another well known and respectable young citizen. The news spread like wildfire through the city, and all day long it was the theme of conversation at street corners, in hotels, in counting-rooms, and in all sorts of places, public and private. Like Prince Arthur's death, the tragic occurrence was common in the people's mouths, and when they spoke of it it was with blanched cheeks, bated breath and saddened countenances. Never were our people more horror-stricken, and never were they more impressed with the barbarism of "the code." But, whatever the horror of the public, it can bear no comparison with the frantic grief of the mother over the tragic fate of her loved first born, or the more stolid but equally as poignant sorrow of the father and brother. Who is there that can describe the sorrow of that family circle, thus rudely sundered? Ah! the the blood code has plunged many joyous families into the lowest depths of grief and despair. And for what? Let the widowed wife, the orphaned children, the mother bereft of son, the sister made brotherless—aye, let all concerned, answer. What has it all availed? But let us draw a vail over this; it is too sacred, too sad a subject for the public gaze.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

The difference between the young men, which was of a private character, has been the subject of talk about town for some days. It is no breach of privacy to say that a lady was the innocent cause of the misunderstanding, if such it may be called. Several days ago one of our contemporaries announced that the affair had been amicably settled, and such was believed to be the case by all but a few knowing ones, until yesterday morning, when the Avalanche announced that a duel had been arranged to come off between the parties, in a neighboring State at sunrise. Influential citizens, friends of both parties, had labored for days to bring the affair to an adjustment satisfactory to all concerned, but in vain. Blood was the only atonement for real or fancied wrong, and blood has been shed with direful result. Several days ago a meeting of the parties concerned was held across the river, in Arkansas, and from this fact doubtless sprung the report of settlement, when, in fact, it was only for the purpose of correspondence with a view to a more hostile meeting. The parties returned to the city, and as indicated, the closing

SCENE OF THE DRAMA

came off yesterday morning, in the State of Mississippi, just across the State line, when the bright sun had just appeared across the horizon and the world was hardly astir—when the grass was heavy with the dew, and birds twittered among the trees.

Learning of the intended meeting, the time and place, the Avalanche despatched a reporter to the scene. With several other gentlemen, all in buggies, he started on his errand yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. It was dark, and from the train of the previous afternoon the roads were sloppy, and difficult of passage. With but an indefinite idea of their exact destination, the party proceeded onward. Dr. Erskine, one of the surgeons, accompanied by Dr. Freeman, a brother of Mr. Freeman, was known to have started a few minutes earlier, and was supposed to be a short distance in advance, but could not be overtaken. Stopping frequently to make inquiries, it was not until about sunrise that our reporter got beyond the Mississippi line. About twelve miles from Memphis, on the Hernando road, a line of carriages was met. He turned out of the road to let them pass. As they passed he recognized the dueling party. Several of them, including Mr. Hamlin, recognized him, and saluted him smilingly. Supposing that the affair had been settled and that the party was on its way back to Memphis, he drove onward to the top of a hill, in order to turn, the road being narrow. After turning he stopped at a creek to water his horse, and while so doing he was accosted by a colored man from whom he learned that the party was but then on its way to

THE BLOODY GROUND.

He hurried on, and, after some trouble, reached the scene. By this time the sun was well up in the heavens, and all nature was beautiful in vestments of green, sprinkled and imaged with the golden rays of the sun. The hour was about six o'clock. It was too bright a day and too glorious a scene for so melancholy an occurrence as was about to ensue. The notes of the birds floated by on the morning air, the perfume of flowers regaled the senses, and everything seemed to give praise to the Author of the Universe. Yet in the midst of all this men were intent upon each other's blood. Even at the last moment there was

NO CHANCE FOR ADJUSTMENT.

Turning off the road, our reporter came in full view of the duelling party. They were in an open, level, but deserted field, on a slight eminence, preparing for the work of death. With his companions our reporter endeavored to press his way forward. They were met by one of Mr. Freeman's seconds, by whom they were informed that, according to arrangements, none but the seconds and surgeons, with two or three invited friends, were to be allowed on the field. This brought the party to a halt for a few moments, when they again managed to press forward, reaching the field. Here they met and exchanged salutations with Mr. Freeman, who politely spoke to one of them after the manner of his second. They then retired to an adjoining hill, some yards distant, from which they obtained a fair view of

THE FIGHT.

From this point our reporter watched the preparations. Breaking clouds just then partly obscured the sun, though its rays came down with full force on the spot selected for the duel. The choice of positions was won on behalf of Mr. Freeman, but from the character of the ground it proved to be of no advantage, the sun coming to the side of and between the foemen. Two saplings were cut down and transplanted after the ground had been staked off, so as to afford shelter to each. The word was won by Mr. Scales on behalf of Mr. Hamlin. The gentlemen then took their respective positions. Each seemed perfectly cool and self possessed; not a muscle moved; never was there a sign of a quiver when the words,

"ARE YOU READY, GENTLEMEN?"

were pronounced. Each answered firmly and audibly, "Yes." The distance was fifteen paces, and the weapons were formidable looking duelling pistols, long and with smooth bore. After a pause the words "Fire," "One," were pronounced, when two sharp, loud reports in quick succession were heard, and two columns of smoke rolled upward, obscuring for a moment or two the principal actors in the tragedy.

Our reporter and his friends sprang forward. Half way between the carriages and the ground they met Mr. Freeman and his seconds moving rapidly in the direction of the carriages. As they passed, one of the party, as if speaking to our reporter, and referring to Mr. Hamlin, remarked that he was already dead, or something so that effect. The reporter pressed forward to the ground and found Mr. Hamlin supported in a standing position by Doctors D. D. Sanders and Erskine.

THE FIRST SHOT

was Mr. Freeman's; Mr. Hamlin's followed immediately. The latter felt his wound ere he discharged his pistol. After discharging it he exclaimed, pressing his hand to his side, "I am hit;" and then, looking toward his adversary: "Freeman, I never said aught against you or injured you in all my life."

After supporting him awhile the doctors laid him gently on his back and proceeded to examine his wound. Dr. Erskine held his pulse. After a brief examination Dr. Saunders remarked:

"Ed., you are badly hurt."

Said Mr. Hamlin, "is it a killing wound, doctor?"

"It is a serious wound, Ed." replied Dr. Saunders, "and I can give you no encouragement."

"I fired too high, didn't I, doctor?" asked the dying man.

"Are you in pain, Ed?" asked one of the group.

"Oh, no, I am not in pain," he said, "but I feel such a strange sensation here," placing his hand on his side, the wound meanwhile having been bandaged.

Strong men stood around, men who had dared death on many a battle-field. They wept like children.

Some hurried words to Dr. Saunders by the dying man.

"Say nothing to my poor mother," said Hamlin; "but tell my father I was born a gentleman and died a gentleman," was all that was heard.

A pause. The wounded man's eyes began to turn glassy. He was losing consciousness. It was plain the sands of life were running out fast.

Said Mr. Scales, his second, bending over him, "Don't you know me, Ed?"

There was no response.

"He will never know you again, Scales," said Dr. Saunders, very gravely.

The little group again shed tears. It was a sad scene. Above the glorious sun shone in all its splendor; below all was beautiful and tranquil. The trees in the woods skirting the field swayed lazily in the morning breeze; in the distance a picturesque farm-house broke the view; near by were the carriages; on the ground near the group lay one of the instruments of death; in the midst of the group lay a handsome, manly form, writhing in pain, life fast passing away; the doctors were unable to do anything for the body; there was no priest or minister of God to administer consolation to the immortal soul.

After a little while there was a contortion of the body, and then an exclamation, something like

"OH, MY POOR MOTHER!"

then all was silent as the grave again. The friends and surgeons and spectators looked on with bated breath. A little brandy was administered. It failed to have any effect.

It was proposed to move the dying man to the house of Mr. Joyner, near by, and a blanket was procured, into which he was lifted, but it was concluded that the change would only hasten death, and the suggestion was abandoned.

DEAD, DEAD, DEAD.

In three-quarters of an hour from the time when the pistol was discharged, Hamlin lay a corpse on the spot where he received the fatal bullet. It entered the right side, passed through the liver, and out through the left side. He was shot

CLEAR THROUGH THE BODY.

Freeman and his friends had departed. Around the dead man stood Drs. Saunders and Erskine; Messrs. Scales, Belcher, and Saunders, the seconds of Hamlin; Mr. Harry Hill, of Bolivar; Mr. James Speed, of Memphis, and the reporter of the Avalanche, the only representative of the press on the ground.

So ended the duel between Ed. Freeman and Ed. Hamlin. Whatever may be the feelings of the public, it is not for a reporter of occurrences to express an opinion. All said the fight was a fair one, and on this point there is no difference of opinion. The cause of the melancholy affair is of too delicate a nature to be paraded in the public print, except as it may be shown in the correspondence which passed between the actors in the bloody tragedy.

ED. HAMLIN

was a young member of the bar of this city, and late a partner of Judge Henry G. Smith. His age was about twenty-five years. His father is an old and respected citizen. William Hamlin, paying teller of the First National Bank, is his brother. Gentlemanly and popular in his manners and address, he had many friends and was much admired in social circles. The bar of the city met yesterday with reference to his death and passed suitable resolutions, printed elsewhere in our columns. He was also an attendant, if not a member, of Grace Episcopal church. He was engaged to be married to a beautiful young lady, who left a few days ago to rusticate in Kentucky. He was to have accompanied her, but was detained on account of this sad occurrence, which was then pending.

ED. FREEMAN,

the challenging party, stands equally high in the respect of the community. He is a native of Virginia, and has resided in Memphis since the war, engaged in mercantile pursuits, most of the time as book-keeper in a prominent cotton house.

THE SURGEONS.

Dr. Saunders attended as surgeon on behalf of Mr. Hamlin, and Dr. Erskine on behalf of Mr. Freeman.

THE SECONDS.

Messrs. W. H. Rhea, C. P. Wooldridge and —— Taylor acted as the friends and seconds of Mr. Freeman, and Messrs. Scales, Belcher and Saunders for Mr. Hamlin.

THE BODY

of Mr. Hamlin was removed soon after death to the residence of Mr. Joyner, near the scene of the duel. Late in the day it was brought to his late residence, when a crowd rapidly gathered, and a scene which beggars description ensued. The mother was wild with grief and would not be consoled. Friends and neighbors shared in the grief, strong men and weak women alike, shedding tears over the occurrence, which had thus despoiled an old and respected family of its brightest jewel.

THE FATAL SPOT

is near a place known as Shanghai, in Mississippi, about 100 yards beyond the Tennessee line. It is said to be one mile north of the place where young Taylor was killed in a duel with Alonzo Greenlaw some years ago.

THE ACTORS.

Mr. Freeman and his friends came immediately to town, and were seen at intervals during the day, but were very reticent. Mr. Hamlin's friends also returned to town early in the day, and were also seen on the streets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. Freeman went out to Shanghai several days ago, soon after the meeting was arranged and remained there until after the duel. Mr. Hamlin went out Thursday night and slept near the field. Every effort was made by Judge Smith, ex-Governor Harris, Rev. Mr. Carmichael and others to bring the affair to a satisfactory settlement, but in vain. The time of the meeting was put nearly a week ahead by the friends of Mr. Hamlin, with the hope that something would occur to settle the affair. Mr. Hamlin's practice with the pistol showed him to be an indifferent shot. Mr. Freeman was a fine shot.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 18, 1870.

Mr. Edward Hamlin, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR—This will be handed you by my friend, Mr. Charles P. Wooldridge. I wish him to arrange with you, or your friend, a speedy meeting in order to settle all existing differences. In this communication it is hardly necessary to refer to the past. Let it suffice that I insult, and do now, denounce you as a coward, poltroon and a base scoundrel. If this is not sufficient to induce you to give me the satisfaction every gentleman at all times has a right to ask of another, inform me and I will cheerfully give it you.

Respectfully,

E. T. FREEMAN.

HOPEFIELD, ARK., May 20, 1870.

Maj. E. T. Freeman:

SIR: Your note of the 19th instant has been received. I am unconscious of having done you any wrong or of having given you any cause for this most extraordinary communication; but the peremptory terms of your note debar me from any reply other than the acceptance of the meeting you desire. My friend Mr. Scales is authorized to represent me, and will arrange the terms of this meeting.

ED. L. HAMLIN.

The discrepancy in dates was a mistake of Mr. Freeman's. His note was written and sent on the 19th.

THE CARTEL.

Time of meeting—Friday, 26th of August, sunrise.

Place—State of Mississippi, at Shanghai, on the Hernando road.

Weapons—Duelling pistols, loading smooth and single.

Distance—Fifteen paces.

Position—Parties facing.

Firing—A drop or rising shot, as either principal may elect—holding the weapons at right angles with the line of sight. Parties to practice or not, at their option, and all practice to cease after six o'clock p. m. this day, August 25th.

D. M. SCALES,
C. P. WOOLDRIDGE

So much for the duel of yesterday. Let it be hoped it will have been the last of dueling near Memphis.

A Georgian Shoots Through a Man and Kills His Own Brother.

[Up on County (Ga.) Cor. of N. Y. Sun.]

Three young men, two of them brothers named Taylor, the other named McCall, were walking along the public road on their way to Houten's, and disputed over some trifling matter. At length McCall drew a pistol, and discharged it at the elder of the two brothers. The pistol missing fire, the younger Taylor threw himself upon the would-be murderer, pinioning his arms from behind, so as to prevent his using his weapon again, and at the same time calling on his brother to shoot him. The elder Taylor being armed with a revolver, which he had in the meantime drawn, levelled the weapon full at the person of McCall. The latter was by this time making desperate struggles to free himself from the embrace of young Taylor, which made it difficult for the brother to aim; but, awaiting a favorable opportunity, when McCall's body was between him and his brother, he pulled the trigger, discharging the revolver and sending the bullet through the person of McCall, below the breast bone, and lodging in the abdomen of young Taylor. Both men sank to the ground, McCall speechless, young Taylor exclaiming,

"OH, BROTHER, YOU HAVE SHOT ME TOO!"

and immediately fainting.

The elder brother now hastened at the top of his speed to Houten's, and alarmed the authorities, telling them in a few hasty words his awful crime, and beseeching them to take a physician to his brother. The Town Marshal, accompanied by a surgeon carrying stimulants, and some twenty or thirty of the people, hurried to the spot where the wounded men lay. McCall was found to be dead. He must have died almost instantly, the ball having penetrated the lower point of the heart, descending and going out at the small of the spine.

Tommy Taylor was still conscious, though it was plainly evident that his death was only a question of a few hours, and so it proved. Though confessing his crime, Taylor expressed no regret at shooting McCall. He is, however, a victim of consuming remorse at having killed his brother.

The Fastest Recorded Time of Horses.

Fastest two two-mile heats in harness (adding them together), Flora Temple, Centreville Course, June 11, 1861, against John Morgan, 9:48.

Fastest two miles to wagon, Dexter, Fashion Course, October 27, 1865, 4:56¼. (Equaled by Butler.)

Fastest three miles under saddle, in harness or to wagon, Dutchman, under saddle, Beacon Course, August 1, 1839 (against time, being the four mile running time of Fashion), 7:32½.

Dexter's best three heats in a race, July 30, 1867, Riverside track (against Brown George and running mate), 7:02.

Flora Temple's best three heats in a race, June 6, 1860, Union Course, against Patchen, 7:06¾.

Patchen's fastest two-mile heat in harness, July 10, 1860, against Flora Temple, 4:51¼.

Fastest mile trotter and running-mate, Ethan Allen, June 21, 1867, against Dexter, 2:15.

Fastest half-mile in harness, Dexter, Fashion Course, June 21, 1867, 1:06.

Fastest mile under saddle, Dexter, at Buffalo, August, 1866, 2:18.

Fastest mile in harness, Dexter, at Buffalo, August 14, 1867, against time, 2:17¼.

Fastest mile in harness, contending against other horses, Lady Thorn, at Narragansett, October 8, 1869, 2:18¼.

Fastest mile team time, Jessie Wales and Darkness, June, 1870, at Narragansett Course, 2:27½.

Fastest mile to wagon, Dexter, Fashion Course, June 7, 1867, 2:24.

Lady Thorn also trotted to wagon in 2:24.

Fastest three heats in harness, Lady Thorn, at Narragansett, October 8, 1867, 6:59; Goldsmith Maid, at Buffalo, August 11, 1869, 6:59.

Fastest two-mile heat in harness, Flora Temple, Centreville Course, August 16, 1859, against Princess, 4:50½.

Fastest racing time, Billy Borst, at Buffalo, 1868, under saddle, 2:14¼.

Fastest pacing time to wagon, Pocahontas, Union Course, June 21, 1855, 2:17½.

☞ Agencies were established two years ago in Galveston and Richmond to encourage emigration to Texas and Virginia, and the headquarters of these enterprises in London are daily visited by men in quest of information, very many of whom have been sent out this season—ticketed through from London to Galveston (via New York) for a trifle less than twelve pounds sterling each, or about $60 gold. Advances are made in extreme cases to be repaid from the wages of labor provided for them—and guaranteed—on their arrival out.—[N. Y. Mail.

☞ A California paper tells the following story to illustrate the knack of the Chinese to do whatever anybody else can: "Not far from San Jose a gentleman wanted fourteen houses built. A Chinaman took the job, and hired an American carpenter to build one of them. While he was doing so, the Celestials laid around and watched every movement he made. As soon as he finished it, the Chinamen discharged him, and erected the others themselves. When they were done, the best judges could not tell which was built by the white man."

☞ A curious and painful scene was witnessed at the burning of a mill, on Battle Island, near Oswego, a few days ago. The mill was the home of great flocks of pigeons and swallows. While the flames were raging the birds would circle above them in flocks, and then dash into them in a body. Hundreds of them were found dead on the ground after the fire. The birds had nests in the mill, filled with young ones, which they sought to defend.

☞ Under the census to be taken April 1, 1872, the population of London is expected to fall little, if any, short of 3,750,000.

☞ The exhibition of 1871, in London, will not be postponed on account of the war.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Voice of Western Kentucky in the Gubernatorial Convention.

Mr. Beck's Claims Upon the Ashland District.

Radical Votes at Hickory Plains Quoted at $1.

JONES AND ARTHUR.

The Governorship and the Claims of Western Kentucky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PADUCAH, KY., August 26.

As the Democratic party will probably hold its State Convention next January for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, I deem it not too soon to bring the matter before the public, that all the preliminaries may be calmly discussed and something of an understanding arrived at before the delegations assemble to unite upon a choice. When a party convention is to be held, it is always politic to canvass beforehand everything pertaining to the object of such convention, until a generally conceded plan is determined on; otherwise that which is most desired in such a body—i. e., promptness and harmony—can not be expected, for these result only from mature deliberation. At the crisis of our party's history we trust to be saved the spectacle, in a Democratic convention, of discordant interests arrayed in stubborn contention. At this particular time especially it is of every importance that good feeling and united action should prevail in our assemblies. Patriotism, it seems to me, would prompt a true member of the party to yield any private interest to the general demand. This harmony in a party can be easily accomplished by exercising a proper spirit of concession. Before the party, therefore, goes into convention it should be ascertained where justice requires concessions to be made, and when that is known such concessions should be promptly and generously acquiesced in.

Now, one important question which will come up for the consideration of the party before the convention meets, and which I propose to discuss in this letter, is what section of the State is entitled to put forward the next candidate for Governor. If one section has a claim above all others to the honor of nominating a candidate to the Democratic party for that high position, surely all other portions of the State should generously give preference to that section. To such a proposition no right-thinking member of the party can except. The late election has shown that our party is, by great odds, the ruling party in the State. She indirectly holds the supreme power in the Commonwealth: where she sanctions she leaves a guarantee of success; in her hands are the gifts and emoluments of office. Chary indeed, and scrupulously just, then, should she endeavor to be in the distribution of her favors. This pride which sections show in having members of their immediate community placed in the high offices is very natural, and should be respected. It is the true policy of any party to make an impartial distribution of the honors in its power to confer. If the North is favored this year, let the South be favored next, is the rule which has always been observed by all parties, whether in their national, State or county conventions. Now, if these premises are right, I make bold to demand, in the name of the people of this district, that the next Democratic candidate for Governor be selected from the west end of the State—and by the west end I mean that part west of the Cumberland river. If this section has not in this a superior claim to all others, then I say find that section that is more entitled to this honor, and we will willingly yield our claims. "Honor to whom honor is due," say we.

That the portion of the State to which I have alluded has superior claims to the honor of presenting to the State the Democratic candidate for next Governor I bring the following facts to bear, and I call upon all other rival sections to controvert them, and bring in their own claims in opposition that the people of the State may pass their candid judgment before the meeting of the convention. It is a notorious fact that no one of the numerous counties west of Henderson has ever been represented in any of the high and important offices of the State. As for the Purchase, by which is meant all that portion west of the Tennessee river, which comprises some eight counties, containing the populous cities of Paducah, Hickman, and Mayfield (the first of which is perhaps second in importance only to Louisville), she has never had more than one office of any importance since Kentucky was erected into a State. That one office was conferred upon Hon. Lynn Boyd, years ago, and he was prevented serving by death. I say but one office of importance. She has been honored with the trivial and unremunerative office of State Binder, which was conferred by the last Legislature upon the editor of the Paducah Herald, and he has since been compelled to relinquish it by reason of his Radical-prescribed disabilities. And this is the only minor office which I remember of a citizen of the Purchase ever having received. Will any one point his finger at a single one, high or low, except the two instances above? Should this district be totally ignored? Let us look at the State offices in rotation.

First, we have never had a United States Senator. No county has been honored in this just lies west of Henderson county, (which has been favored with two). We have never had a Governor; nor a Lieutenant Governor except in the case of Lynn Boyd above cited; nor a Secretary of State; nor an Attorney General; nor an Auditor; nor a Treasurer; nor a Register of Land Office; nor a Superintendent of Public Instruction; nor an Adjutant General; nor a Quartermaster General; nor a President of the Board of Internal Improvement; nor State Librarian; nor Clerk of the Court of Appeals; nor a Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, and, as far as I am able to ascertain, no one of the numerous clerks and deputies of these officers has ever hailed from the end of the State. Now, it will be seen from the above that this large and important section has been almost wholly ignored in the distribution of State offices since Kentucky was a State, and we confidently believe, when these facts are made known and investigated, we will have only to put in our claim at the next Democratic Convention to have it allowed. We want to give to the State the next Governor. It is a position of coveted honor, and we will feel proud in seeing one of our intelligent and gifted citizens gracing it. We feel entitled to this right and we therefore urge it. Such is the general expression of the press and prominent men of this section. We feel assured when the matter is thus presented other sections of the State will back us up in our claims. Be it understood we make no peremptory demand. There is one thing we prize above all offices, and that is to see harmony in the ranks. It has always been the policy of this district to yield any claim, however just, rather than it should be the means of engendering discord. And it is to this fact I rather ascribe our failure to get our portion of the loaves and fishes heretofore, than to any disposition on the part of the rest of the State to ignore us. We generously yielded at the last convention which met to nominate a Governor the very same claim which we are urging now and which we felt as much entitled to then, because the universally loved and now lamented Helm was in the field. We felt then that that noble old statesman was entitled, from his past services, to any office he might ask at the hands of the Democracy. Sectional pride yielded to veneration for the man, and we acquiesced, with all other portions of the State, in paying Helm this distinguished compliment. But it will be remembered a large majority of that convention were in favor of giving to the First district the Lieutenant Governorship, and that our townsman, the Hon. J. Q. A. King, was the most prominent candidate for that position. But when the friends of Gov. Stevenson, by their persistent efforts in his behalf, threatened to mar the general harmony that had existed up to that time, Gov. King promptly took the floor, and in one of his characteristic and stirring speeches, which many will remember to this day, and in which he advocated harmony and united action in the convention, withdrew his name and thus gave the nomination to Gov. Stevenson. This claim has come around again for the Democratic party to put forth another candidate to fill the Gubernatorial chair. We have patiently bid our time, and now ask the Democracy again to recognize our claims. We trust they will do it; we have every confidence they will. Leave it to us to select our man (and we can easily unite upon one), and then see that the party confers the nomination upon him. We have as brilliant an array of talent in our section to make the choice from as any people can boast of; men who have honored the State in her halls of legislation and in her forums of justice. Let the party do the good and just thing by us, and we will honor her as we have ever done. It's the banner district that asks it. She has never swerved in her allegiance to the party. There is no taint on her garments. Radicalism has no lodgment in her borders. In every election she has spoken rebuke to those latter-day revolutionary principles that threaten the destruction of our constitutional liberty. She has been faithful and thus far unrecompensed, and now her language to the party is that of the elder son: "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment, and yet thou never gavest me a kid." Nor can the party retort "all that I have is thine," for the First district has had nothing.

WHEELER.

The Ashland District—A Political Pigmy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Hon. A. *Gallatin* Talbott (middle name and all) is "out" in a three-column circular, which he is sowing broadcast, with one of Cahoon's seed-sowers, all over this district, announcing his determination to make the race against Mr. Beck before the people at their call d primary election, which will be held the first Saturday in September.

I have not seen one of his precious documents yet, but from a friend who has, I learn that he had entered the "side-show white man's party" business, and announced with a flourish that the race has been "narrowed down" to himself and Mr. Beck by the withdrawal of Messrs. Marshall and Trabue, and that the "only living issue (?) between him and Mr. Beck is upon the question of negro testimony in the State courts," or words equivalent to these. The absurdity of this announcement strikes one with peculiar force when he reflects that Mr. Beck is not a State legislator, but a Federal, in whose halls of legislation this miserable doctrine was fought step by step by Mr. Beck. The question of "negro testimony" is no part of the public measures to be discussed by these two gentlemen before the people in a race for the nomination. This same question was Talbott's hobby in his race last year with Col. Breckinridge for the State Senate, and then, really, it was a proper and a controlling question, as legislation for or against such a law as would admit it into our State courts was likely to arise before the body of which each was striving to become a member. Now, however, to raise such a dead issue from its ashes is the height of political absurdity.

Mr. Beck told Talbott here, a short time ago, that he "did not intend to be dragged into the discussion of a question which had nothing whatever to do with the position he sought—a question which he had, at the proper time, combatted with all the power and talent and might he could command." The effort of Talbott to make this testimony question the hinge upon which he expects the Congressional door to swing open upon for his admission will only create merriment in the minds of the sensible Democrats in the district. To refuse an unqualified indorsement of Mr. Beck's course in Congress, where his voice and influence were ever ready to protect, and did protect, our best and most vital interests, and give the place to one who seeks admission upon a dead political issue, a mere party dogma, would argue ill for a party seeking to overthrow the present party in power.

Mr. Beck is a national man. "No pent up Utica contracts his powers." The South, for whose best interests he labored so earnestly and successfully, acknowledged his acts to be for their lasting good. Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and others, through their public press and public men, and through thousands of their private citizens, confess, with one heart and one voice, that he was a pillar of strength to them in his position in Congress; and that to him, more than to any other man, the South is indebted for that peaceful solution of many of her internal troubles. Shall we refuse to return him to Congress? Let the Democracy of the district see to it that he is not only selected as their next standard-bearer, but that such a majority is given him at the primary election as will make his return to the halls of Congress a foregone conclusion.

ONE OF THEM.

The Voting at Hickory Plains.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I find in an article in the Louisville Commercial, of the 18th of August, headed "From Madison Precinct," August 20, 1870, the following assertion: "We met at Hickory Plains and polled one hundred and sixteen colored votes, not one voting Democratic; but white votes were bought by the score." I am a Madison man and was at the above place and know all the proceedings. I know that negroes were let alone by the Democrats and allowed to vote the Radical ticket, notwithstanding many of them would have voted otherwise had it not been that they were bound by the white Radicals, by an oath, sworn and subscribed to before the Mogul of the "Union League," a secret order to which they all belonged. Knowing the negro as we do, we chose to let him alone, knowing the white Radicals to be more accessible and cheaper, and knowing, too, that they were our only chance—we had no other material to operate on save white Radicals, who, the Commercial correspondent says, sold out for from one to twenty-five dollars apiece, the latter price. Now, doesn't this show clearly what kind of material the Radical party is made up of, and how little they estimate their political position, when they sell out for one dollar? The Commercial man says he is going to move out West. He need not be so restive. As soon as he is permanently located, and will vote more than once at a place, he may look for a Democratic customer who may give a dollar; but while he is moving hither and thither and voting but once at a place he need hardly expect the Democrats to bother themselves as to how he votes, especially in Madison, where we want men to vote right and stick to it.

E.

Judge Arthur Beats Hon. T. L. Jones in Kenton County.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Democratic primary election Saturday, and 1,353 votes were cast in the city, being three-quarters of the full Democratic vote. We subjoin a statement of the votes in each ward:

	Jones.	Arthur.
First ward	48	128
Second ward	27	67
Third ward	33	80
Fourth ward	80	108
Fifth ward	45	164
Sixth ward	91	184
Seventh ward	59	195
Eighth ward	15	53
Ninth ward	27	45
Total	380	984

Arthur's majority ... 595

At 6 p. m. the vote at Ludlow Precinct stood: Arthur, 38; Jones, 1. At Buena Vista at 3 p. m. the vote stood: Arthur, 10; Jones, 30. The remaining precincts in the county have not been heard from, but it is believed they will increase Arthur's majority.

It is reported that Jones will contest the vote of the county before the convention, on the ground that it was not taken in accordance with the call of the District Committee.

NORTH MISSOURI.

The Weather and the Crops—Live Stock—Blue Grass Not a Whit Behind Kentucky's—Railroads—Kentuckians—Uncle Dan's Speech—Little Wash.

"MARTYRDOM IN MISSOURI."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NORTH MISSOURI, August 25.

Last summer—the summer of 1869—in North Missouri, there was an excess of rain, seriously damaging the corn crop in the low lands. The first half of the fall months was a pleasant season, but winter began its rigor before Indian summer had cast its hazy mantle over the land. In October and November, there were freezes that destroyed a considerable amount of apples then upon the trees. But the winter, taken as a whole, was one of unusual mildness. The weather of the mouths of January and February would have been deemed pleasant in Middle Tennessee. There was but little snow and no rain, and the roads during that period were admirable. The ice crop was small and inferior. The major part of the past spring was about all that farmers could expect. They were favored in the putting in of their crops, but the latter part of it was rather dry for the early berries.

The summer has been one of great heat, the mercury often reaching a hundred degrees, and sometimes more, and rarely during the heated term of June and July did it stand at less than ninety in the early afternoon. In most places there was a scarcity of rain in the warm season, affecting unfavorably the growing crops, and in some localities the drouth has been very severe, greatly reducing the corn crops and cutting short the supply of vegetables.

The rains have not been general. They have come, for the most part, from wandering clouds. These wandering clouds have poured out the nourishing showers at needed times upon many sections, while they have failed to visit and water others. There is a region of country about twelve miles wide and seventy miles long, running west and northwest from Quincy, Illinois, and extending up into Iowa, where crops of all kinds are a failure, by reason of the want of rain. The people of that chastened region could often see the wandering clouds giving rain to farms a half dozen miles away on each side, while their own fields and pastures were burning up for want of rain.

In the drouth-smitten localities the water of springs, wells, cisterns, and ponds largely failed, and people were driven to the pools in the creeks for family supplies. There has, however, been but a comparatively small portion of the country thus sorely afflicted. About the latter part of the first week of August and for a few days ensuing the whole land, so far as I have been able to learn, was visited with an abundance of rain, and the weather since the occurrence of the rain has been cool and pleasant.

THE CROPS

In the greater portion of North Missouri the wheat crop has been fine this year. The stand upon the ground was not so thick as in some seasons and the stalks not so high, but the heads have been large and full, and the grain plump and rich. Many farmers think they never raised better wheat. In some localities, where there was a scarcity of rain, the wheat crop was short. Oats and grass harvests have been only moderate. The corn, except in the drouth-smitten regions, will be good, and much of it very good. The Irish and sweet potatoes will not be equal to the yield of former years. Melons, where the season has been favorable, are fine. In northeast Missouri the fruit crop is largely a failure, and I presume it is the same further west. In North Missouri fruits of all kinds generally flourish.

Last year the apple crop was enormous and the smaller fruits good, but peaches failed entirely. This year there was only a small yield of raspberries, strawberries, cherries, plums and pears. The peaches are not equal to what they usually are in favorable seasons, and apples are almost an entire failure, except in some favored localities.

Grapes are abundant and superior in quality. Finer grapes I have never known.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a large amount of swine, sheep and cattle raised in North Missouri, and the indications are that stock raising will be one of the most profitable employments of the owners of large tracts of land. As in your blue-grass region, so will it be in this country. Experience has demonstrated the value of stock raising. The old time prairie grazing is passing away. The unfenced domain of wild meadows is every year growing smaller, and farmers are annually finding the necessity growing stronger for having their own meadows and cattle pastures within fenced inclosures. Blue grass flourishes in this country. Some Kentuckians out here from Bourbon county say that the blue grass on some of the farms in this country is not a whit behind that of their old Kentucky homes.

RAILROADS.

North Missouri is destined to rival the adjoining State of Illinois in the number and extent of her railroads. There are now north of the Missouri river, in this State, railroads, either completed or in course of construction, whose aggregate length is fifteen hundred miles. Within the next two years there will be four railroads connecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in North Missouri, and an equal number running north and south from the Iowa line. And most of them are now completed and the cars upon them. These railroads traverse a country most of which is equal in beauty, and very much of it in fertility, to the most highly-favored regions of Kentucky.

KENTUCKIANS IN MISSOURI

There are many Kentuckians in this region of the State, and most of them hail from the blue-grass counties. "Where are you from?" said I to an old gentleman of color. "From Fayette county, Ky., one mile from Lexington," said he, with a look of satisfaction. "Yes," said I, "and I would like to see a good-looking Kentucky white man, negro or Durham bull, that did not come from the blue-grass fields of Kentucky." The darky grinned and said, "Yes, that's so, master."

A COLORED ORATOR.

Speaking of colored Kentuckians, reminds me of an old colored man, formerly of the McGruder family, of Shelby county, Ky., whom I heard some time since haranguing a crowd of men and boys in a town in Shelby county, Mo. Being somewhat skilled in short-hand writing, I "took down" a few sentences of his oration. It rivals the speeches of the famous "Dr. Charley," who used to lecture the visitors to the Louisville artesian well on the "melodious profactories" of that popular place of resort. Here is the speech of

UNCLE DAN M'GRUDER.

"Should I get on the Republican stage of government, I will relate some things in my argument which is not a predominate question before a congregation of men. I am not talking of no particular propacalities, nor yet of no prognostification; but the word is of the artificy of speaking incense and practicalities."

I could not follow Uncle Dan in his argument on the tariff. The old man was just trying his hand, or rather his tongue, to see how he might succeed should he ever "stand upon the Republican stare of government" in the Legislature of Missouri or the Congress of the United States.

A NOTED VIRGINIA MAN OF COLOR.

I met some time since with a negro man from the Old Dominion, of ponderous proportions—the largest negro I ever saw. He is tall, broad and massive. He is now a farmer in Marion county, Mo., and is known as "Wash." Years ago, when Port Crayon was sketching Virginia scenes for Harper's Monthly, he furnished a life-like portrait of this ponderous sable son of Virginia, over the name of "Little Mice." "Wash" stutters. It was said to him, in my hearing, "Wash., you have a chance now to be Governor of Missouri." Wash., with due solemnity, replied, "Well, if I should be e-l-l-lected, I will f-f-fill the chair!" Since then I have seen the huge form of Wash. darkening the court-house door, where about one hundred African voters and one-third as many white men were sitting in convention to appoint delegates to a State convention to nominate a candidate for the chair which "Little Mice" thinks he will be able to *fill*. He has not, however, announced himself a candidate.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

has not been favored with its annual "June rise" from the melting snows of the distant northern plains. The rise came this year in the month of April, and in June the river was lower than it has been for years before at that season. At the present time it is low, but the winter passenger boats from St. Louis to Keokuk are making their regular trips—about such boats as your Louisville and Cincinnati mail steamers.

MARTYRDOM IN MISSOURI.

Such is the title of a book, of two volumes, written by W. M. Leftwich, D. D., and published by the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company of St. Louis. It is a history of the persecution of the clergy of different religious denominations in Missouri during the war, by military and State officers. Many ministers of the gospel were arrested and imprisoned, others were banished by military orders to other States for long periods; many, to avoid danger and to avoid prisons and death, went into voluntary exile in other States or in the mountains of the West, while others were murdered while engaged quietly in their appropriate work of preaching the gospel, and attending to their appropriate work as gospel ministers. Nearly all ministers of Southern sympathies were arrested for preaching the gospel in conflict with the constitution and law of the State of Missouri, enacted during the war purposely to oppress such men, and which enactments are yet in existence, but can not be enforced. Many ministers were arrested, indicted and held to bail for the crime of preaching the gospel of Christ. They were put under bonds, and many of them were several times subjected to such annoyance by zealous magistrates. These persecutions are related in the two volumes named above. The work is written by an able writer, in a style that might be called pleasing, if the recital of such great wrongs in forcible language can be regarded pleasant. The book has had a large sale in Missouri and other States. It may be had at $2 per volume, post paid, from the publisher.

NORTH MISSOURI.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1870.

Business circles are beginning to wear a more cheerful appearance, but it is principally caused by preparations for the fall trade. There are a few buyers in town but business has not yet fairly opened. The general opinion is that buyers will not bring a great deal of money with them, which fact is even now having an effect of contraction upon the money market, but the banks discount for their depositors at the old rate, 9 to 12 per cent, but they could readily obtain higher rates if they would demand it.

EXCHANGE—Is easy, but the banks are not free sellers, for their remittances use up all the surplus New York exchange on hand. The current rate may be fairly quoted at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Comes in slowly and the buoyancy noticeable in the market a few days past has now disappeared. Gold opened at 116¾ and closed at 116¼.

Messrs. Morton, Gault & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116	116¾
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are quiet but firm. There is now no fear felt that they will come home from Germany to any great extent, and the prices have nearly regained all that was lost at the beginning of the European struggle.

Five-twenties, 1862	113¼@114¼
Five-twenties, 1864	111¾@112¼
Five-twenties, 1865	110½@111¼
Five-twenties, 1865, new issue	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109 @110
Ten-forties	107¼@108¼
Cy 6's	110¼@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	114¼	114¼		
" '62	111¾	112¼	112¾		
" '64	110¾	111	111¾	¾	
" '65	110¾	111	111¾		
New issue	109¾	109¾	110	¼	
" '67	109¾	110	110		
Coupons '68	110¾	110	110		
10-40 coupons	108¾	108¾	108¾		¾
Cy 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The tight money market has caused increased activity in local securities. Holders who expect to have use for their funds within the next few months are now selling, lest by holding longer they should suffer a decline, and some capitalists are taking advantage of the present opportunities to buy bargains. Bank stocks are looked upon with great favor, and 8 per cent. bonds are in active demand. The second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the L. & F. R. R. and Shelby county 8 per cent. bonds, are going off lively.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	96 @ 97¼
National Bank, Planters'	[illegible]
National Bank, City	100 @102
Bank of Kentucky	98 @ 99
Bank of Louisville	89 @ 90
Merchants' Bank	111 @112
Commercial Bank	75¼@ 76¾
Northern Bank	120 @122
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	96 @ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	87½ @ 88
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	98 @100
Security bank	110 @111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	
Farmers' bank	95¾@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	96 @100
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	81 @ 83
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40 @ 41
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	@
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79 @ 80

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74 @ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	79 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	78 @ 79¾
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	77 @ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" second issue, 6 per c	86¾@ 87¾
" third issue, 6 per c	77 @ 78
" fourth issue, 6 per c	77¾@ 78¾
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	100 @101
" new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	86 @ 88
" new, 7 pr c	80½@ 82
L. & F. R. R. bonds (G branch), 7 per c	84 @ 85*
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	98 @ 94*
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c, due '80	@ 90*
" " (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	95 @ 96*
" " son'd mort., 7 pr c	@ 90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	89½@ 90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	@
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Madison County bonds	80 @ 81*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	87¼*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	49	21
Bacon	170	69
Bacon, casks	149	61
Butter, pkgs	42	11
Barley, sks	507	
Bagging, pcs	728	931
Bale Rope, coils	13	215
Cotton, bales		137
Coffee, bgs		121
Cheese, pkg	162	167
Candles, bxs		101
Cement, bbls		875
Corn, sks	145	98
Coal, bush		2750
Eggs, bxs, pkgs	10	
Flour, bbls	634	68
Fruit, bxs	112	69
Furniture, pcs	112	365
Feathers, sks	18	59
Hides, bdls	153	33
Hogs, head	146	143
Hay, bales	121	184
Horses, head	93	47
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	510	1400
Iron, pig, tons	41	9
Lard, tcs	8	96
Lard, kegs	50	103
Malt, sks	150	251
Merchandise, pkgs	1117	885
Mules, head	182	23
Nails, kegs	122	138
Offal, sks		
Oats, sks	565	134
Pork, bbls	39	8
Pork, pcs		
Potatoes, bbls	121	191
Rye, sks	243	
Sugar, hhds		11
Sugar, bxs and bbls	10	134
Salt, bbls		236
Seeds, bags	48	5
Shingles, no		49750
Tobacco, hhds	117	50
Tobacco, boxes	353	373
Whisky, bbls	341	383
Wheat, sacks	3551	253
Wool, bags	11	
Woodenware, pkgs	723	452

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—A moderate demand for alcohol is reported, and sales are made in barrel lots at $2 10@2 20 per gallon.

APPLES—Are in large supply, and prices range from $1 50 to 3 per bbl, as to quality.

ALE AND BEER—Are quotably unchanged, with a good demand. We continue to quote at $12 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale at $2 20 per dozen in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 50 @2 75. Common beer commands $6 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices rule steady. Sales are made at $2 25@4 50 per dozen for common to the best brands.

BARK—Is in fair request and sales are made at $12 00@13 00 per cord delivered.

BEESWAX—Is steady and good to prime lots command 28@30c per pound.

BEANS—Prices are nominal and the demand limited. We quote the market nominal at $1 50@2 50 per bushel for common to choice navy.

BATTING—Is steady with ample stocks. Sales are made at 22@27c per pound for the various grades.

BAGS—A moderate demand for seamless grain bags and burlaps is reported and prices are steady. Gunnies are nominal with a better demand.

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	57 @60
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies, in bales	20 @20½
do resewed	21½@22

BUTTER—Country butter readily commands 20@25 per lb for prime to choice. Western Reserve butter is steady at 24@25c, and New York tub butter is held at 32@35c.

BAGGING—Transactions during the week have been upon a liberal scale, and prices have been fully maintained. Two-pound Kentucky hemp bagging commands 19½@20c, and jute and flax bagging 20@21c. We note sales to-day of 650 pieces flax at 20c, and 550 pieces hemp at 20½c.

BALE ROPE—Is in fair request, with light stocks. Sales are made at 8@9c for coils and half coils. Sales to-day include 100 half coils at 8½c.

BARLEY—Receipts are fair, and we note sales of 500 bushels fall at $1 05. Dealers are paying for spring 75@85c, and 90c@$1 10 for fall.

COFFEE—The market has been moderately active during the week, and prices have ruled about the same as last week. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Fancy	23¼@24
Choice Rio	22½@23
Prime Rio	21 @22¼
Good Rio	20½@22
Fair Rio	19½@20
Common Rio	18½@20
Laguayra	23 @24
Java	27 @29
Ceylon	24 @25

CORDAGE—Prices are steady. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	37½@39½c
Manilla rope	23½@24 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½c

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, ROPE AND TWINE—We have no change whatever to note in yarns, rope or twine. A fair trade is reported and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at		15½@17½c
" 600, " at		13½@15½c
" 700, " at		11½@13½c
Carpet chain		34 @35 c
Candle wick		34 @35 c
Pound yarns		34 @35 c
Cotton twine		34 @35 c

CORN—The market rules dull, and trade is confined to small jobbing lots. The tendency is to lower figures, and the market closes weak. We quote shelled at 80c@$1, sacks included; ear corn at 80@85c on arrival, and 85@90c from store. Prices are steadily receding, and the market closes weak.

COTTON—Very limited transactions have been reported during the week and prices have ruled steady, the fluctuations having been unimportant. We note sales to-day of eighty bales assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Middling	18 @18¼
Low middling	17 @17¼
Good ordinary	16½@16¾
Ordinary	15½@16

CEMENT—There is no change in quotations, and sales to-day aggregated 375 barrels at $1 75 @2 00 per barrel.

CORN-MEAL—Is lower. Sales of bolted are made at 90@95c, and kiln-dried at $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

COOPERAGE—The market is quiet with limited sales of flour barrels and slack work. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$3 15
Bourbon bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 80
Lard tierces	1 80
Ham tierces	1 50
Bacon hhds	2 25
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	55
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	80
" " five gallons	60
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—The market is still largely supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 10½@11c, cannel at 13c, and 9c for Pomeroy.

CANDLES—Prices are firm and unchanged, with a good demand. We note sales to-day of 250 boxes of 12-oz Star at 14¼c. We quote full-weight candles at 19½@20½c, 12-oz at 14½@15c, and 11-oz at 13¼@14¼c. Tallow candles at 12¼ @13c.

CHEESE—Stocks of Ohio factory cheese are very light, and prices rule firm. We quote Ohio factory at 13½@14c. Kentucky cream cheese is held at 13½@14c.

CANNED GOODS—Very little is doing in fruit, but a fair trade is reported in sauces, jellies, and fish. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$3 75@3 90
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 50
Cherries	3 50@4 00
Gooseberries	3 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 50@1 75
Jellies, per doz	2 00@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@5 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 75@4 00
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 50@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CANNED FISH—Are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 80@2 90
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 75@1 85
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@

DRIED APPLES—New crop is beginning to arrive and is held at 4@4½c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 13½@14c per dozen. Sales to-day include 800 dozen at 14c.

FLAX SEED—Is firm, and receipts find ready sales at $1 90@2 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market has been irregular during the week, and sales of strictly choice lots have been made at 76@77c per lb. Prices, however, at the close were weaker, and we quote at 75c. Very desirable lots might bring a fraction above these figures.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no new features during the week except a slight decline on the higher grades. Trade has been only moderate and chiefly local. Dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 25@5 50
Extra family	5 50@6 00
A No. 1	6 25@7 00
Fancy	7 25@8 00
Rye Flour	6 00@6 25

FISH—Are quotably unchanged, and are selling at prices differing very little from current quotations in the Boston market. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	28 00@28 00
Do No. 1, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 1, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 75@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	6 00@
Do No. 2	5 75@
Do No. 3	5 50@
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	20 @ 39c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are lower, and are selling at $15 50@17 per box. Layer raisins are steady at $4 75@4 90. Zante currants at 16@18c, and figs at 17@18c.

GINSENG—Is quiet. Sales of strictly prime lots are made at 80c per lb.

HAY—Is quiet and steady, with receipts fully up to the requirements of the market. We quote at $16@17 on arrival, with sales from store and on cars at from $1 to 1 50 advance.

HIDES—Prices rule steady, and receipts find quick sales. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry-salted at 15@17c, and green-salted at 8@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand is improving. Sales are made at from 5½c to 7c for round and jobbing lots. We note sales of 6,000 pounds at 6c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is moderately active, and prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Bar, lb S C	@3¼	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¼	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¼@6	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5¾@ 6¾	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	8 @ 9	Iron plow wgs	6¼
Castings	5 @ 5½	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—We have no change whatever to note in the leather market, and continue to quote:

Oak sole tan	39@40	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@38	Hog skins	1 00
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	45@47		
Kip skin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—Is in good request, with sales at 90c@$1 per bbl.

LUMBER—Is steady, with a fair demand. Stocks are equal to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ 55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	30 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

MALT—The market rules firm, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45; spring at $1 10@1 25; Canada at $1 35; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample and include all the well-known and popular brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 90
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for sirups, and prices continue to rule at 40c to $1 per gallon. New Orleans molasses is steady at 80@90c per gallon.

NAILS—Are unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote:

10d at	$4 00@4 25	6d at	$4 75@5 00
40d at	$4 00@4 25	4d at	$5 00@5 25
8d at	$4 50@4 75	3d at	$5 75@6 00

Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—The market rules steady, and we quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18 @19, middlings at $29@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply, and are selling at $2@2 50 per bbl.

OILS—The market is quiet and steady. We quote Linseed oil at $1 03@1 10. Lard oil at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1 and $1@1 08 for No. 2. Coal oil 25c.

OATS—Receipts are ample to meet the requirements of the trade, which is chiefly local, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying on arrival 35@40c as to quality, and sales are made at 45c in bulk, and 47@50c including burlaps.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied with chickens and sales are made on arrival at $2 50@3 75 per dozen

POTATOES—Are in good demand and command $1 60@1 85 per bbl loose on arrival and $2 50@2 60 per bbl packed, and in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The market closes dull and weak. Stocks held here are small and are being gradually worked down, so that dealers are exhibiting but little anxiety with regard to the immediate future of prices. The rigid economy manifested by consumers will result in the supply being equal to the requirements of the trade until the close of the season.

MESS PORK—Is quiet, and dealers quote at $29 50@30 00. Rump pork is steady at $24 50@25 00 per barrel.

BACON—Sales to-day include 26 casks clear rib sided at 17¼@17½c; 10 do shoulders at 14½c. We quote clear sides at 18½@19c, clear rib sides at 17½@18c, and shoulders at 14½@15c.

BULK MEATS—Transactions are unimportant, and prices are unchanged. We quote clear sides 17½c, clear rib sides 16½@16¾c, and shoulders at 13½@13¾c.

HAMS—Are in fair request, and we note sales to-day of 20 tierces sugar-cured at 24c. We quote the various brands at 24@25c.

LARD—Is quiet, with fair stocks on the market. We quote tierce at 16½@17c, and keg at 18½@19c.

RYE—The market rules steady, with a light demand. We quote at 75c per bushel on arrival.

RICE—Is steady, with ample stocks. We quote at 8¾@9¾ per lb for the various qualities.

STARCH—Is in fair demand, and the various brands of prime starch command 6 to 7c for round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is steady with ample stocks. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—We have no change to make in quotations, and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 90
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—Jobbers have been quite actively employed during the week, and prices for New Orleans sugars are reported steady. We quote:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	12¾@13¼
Fully fair	12 @12¾
Fair	11¾@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair supply and prices of hard standard have receded a shade. We quote:

Hard standard	14¾@15
A's	14 @14¾
B's	13¾@14
Extra C	13¾@14
C's	13¼@13¾
C. Yellow	12¼@12¾
Molasses sugars	9¼@10½

ISLAND SUGARS—Are unchanged and stocks are ample. Demeraras are reported at 13@13½c. Porto Rico sugars are steady at 11@12½c, and Cubas are in fair request at 11@13c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request and receipts readily sell at 8@8½c for tallow, and 7@10c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair demand is reported, and we note a slight advance on two descriptions. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00@12 50
I. X., 10x14	15 00@15 50
I. C., 14x20	12 50
I. X., 14x20	16 50
Block tin, per lb	47c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Rules steady, and stocks of the various qualities are ample. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $10@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are light and the market is steady. Dealers are paying for unwashed wool 28@32c per lb, and tub-washed commands 41@47c per lb.

WINDOW GLASS—Is unchanged, and we give the following card rates with 25 per cent. discount:

8x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x16 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x16	4 50	14x20 and 14x20	6 50
10x18 and 10x18	5 00	14x18 and 14x24	6 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 00	18x20 and 18x20	6 50
12x18 and 12x20	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WOODEN WARE—Is steady and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted Buckets	2 20@ 2 25
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1	10 50
" " 2	9 50
" " 3	8 50
Assorted	9 50
Wash-boards	2 40@ 2 50
Seives	1 75@ 2 50

WHEAT—Only a moderate business has been transacted during the past week. Some sales have been reported, and receipts, though not large, have been about up to the expectation of dealers. The tendency of the market is to lower quotations, and weakness is its distinguishing feature. Operators are cautious, and beyond purchasing for immediate wants but little is doing. We quote red at $1 to 1 10 on arrival, and white at $1 10 to 1 25 per bushel.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is weak, with light sales at 90@91c tax paid. Rectified is steady with a fair trade, at from $1 10 to $1 25 as to proof. Redistilled whisky commands $1 15@1 17 per gallon. Copper whisky is in good request and in ample supply. We quote one year old $1 50@1 75; two year old $2 50@3 25; three year old $3 50 4 50, tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been a little more trade in this department during the week, and some arrivals of merchants from Arkansas and Texas are recorded at the hotels. The indications for a good fall trade are favorable, and with few exceptions prices are steady. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.			
Canpelton	13½	Arnolds	8½@9
G't Western	12¾	Hamiltons	11¼
Anchor	12¾	Lancaster	11
Boot Mills	13¼	Richmonds	11¼
Laurel Hill	13¼	Wamsutta	7¼
Macon	12¾	TICKINGS.	
Tallassee	12½	Conestoga, m'd	24
Kennedale	12¾	do extra	28
Eastern standards		Everett	30
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17	Falls City	27
do 4-4	20	do A	30
Pepperell E. fine	13¼	do A A	35
do R	12¾	do A A A	40
do O	11¾	Minnehaha	37¼
do N	10½	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	22
Blackstone	14½	Albany	20
Hope	14	American	14½
Langdon, 36 inch	15	Jewett City	14½
do 34 inch	13	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	17	Stark A	16
Wamsutta	21½	Pepperell	16½
N. Y. Mills	24	Laconia	16½
Pepperell 6-4	30	Winthrop	14
do 7-4	35	DENIMS.	
do 8-4	45	Ogden A brown	18
do 10-4	47½	Albany blue	14
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	27
Common colors	55	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	65	Glasgow	16
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	17
Hamilton brown	20	Hartford	16
Amoskeag	22	Scotch	25@30
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	9@11	Bates	11¾
Glazed	7 @10	Pepperell	14
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	14
Allens	11¾	do sateen	16
Amoskeag	10	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	13	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	13	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	10½	Stafford Bros	40
Merrimac D	11¾	Brooks	80
do W	12¾	Green & Daniels	40@45
do chintz	12¾	Stewart's	40
Pacific	11¾	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	11	Hadley	70
do frock	11¾	Williamantic, 6 cd.	73
Bedford	7¾	do enameled	40
American	11¾	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	11¾	Kentucky	40@65
Garners	10½	Eastern	20@75

Louisville Drug Market.

A fair trade for the season is reported, and we notice a decline in several articles in our list. Stocks are now fully replenished, and dealers are offering inducements to buyers which should, as they do, bless will, secure a large fall trade. We quote:

Alcohol	$2 15 @ 2 25
Alum	5 @ 6
Calomel, lb	95 @ 1 00
Camphor, lb	83 @ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @ 1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @ 1 40
Copperas, bbls, lb	2¼@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¼@
Cream Tartar, pure	43 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	11 00 @11 50
Indigo, lb	1 50 @ 1 60
Licorice, Calab, lb	45 @ 48
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 75 @ 9 00
Madder, lb	15 @ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 00
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50
Oil, tanners', gallon	80 @ 85
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 @ 6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75 @ 4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60 @ 4 00
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40 @ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	2 50 @ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16 @ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼@ 6¾
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @ 6½
Soda, sal, pound	4¼@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	5¼@
Salts, epsom, pound	3¼@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's, pack, gross	15 25 @15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	16 25 @16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5 @ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11 @ 12
Saltpeter, refined, pound	13 @ 15
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48 @ 50
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5¼

Louisville Retail Market.

The market continues to be well-supplied with vegetables and prices are about the same as ruled last week. We have no change to note in meats. Peaches are not abundant though a moderate supply is reported. There is a liberal supply of watermelons and cantelopes, which find ready sale. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	15 @15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 @15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	10 @12 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	12½@15 c
Fresh veal, per lb	15 @25 c
Fresh pork, per lb	@15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	25 @30 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	@20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @30 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	@25 c
Poultry—Spring chickens, per dozen, $4 00. Chickens, each, 40@50c.	
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	12½c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Peaches, per quart	10@15c
Apples, per half peck	25c
Lemons, per doz	60@70c
Oranges, per doz	40c@$1
Pears, per half peck	30c
Plums, per quart	20@25c
Grapes, per lb	15c
Vegetables—	
Butter Beans, per quart	20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	15c
Green Corn, per dozen	12@15c
Tomatoes, per quart	5c
Potatoes, per half peck	15c
Turnips, per bunch	2½c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Cabbages, per head	5@10c
Onions, per quart	10c
Radishes, per bunch	2½c
Cucumbers, each	1@1½c
Squashes, each	5c
Watermelon	10@20c
Cantelopes	3@10c
Snap beans, per measure	15@20c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@30c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do., per lb	15@20c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	16c
Wood—Beech, per cord	$5 00

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been moderately active, and prices, considering the circumstances, are fairly maintained. While these have been its principal features, the tendency has been to lower quotations for all grades, and the market closes weaker. The sales for the week foot up 619 hhds, against 716 hhds for the previous week, and the aggregate for the current tobacco year is reported at 37,487 hhds. Receipts are fully up to estimates, and it is now regarded certain that by the 1st of November the sales will foot up 40,000 hhds. While little is doing on speculation, and buyers for foreign markets are operating cautiously, the home trade is quite active, and sound sweet manufacturing qualities command fair prices and are in demand.

There is nothing specially discouraging from the growing crop, and the estimates hitherto made of the quantity that will be grown in Kentucky have undergone no modification.

The following is an exhibit of transactions for the week and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	206	10,691
Louisville House	172	9,030
Ninth-street House	87	6,436
Farmers' House	84	5,436
Boone House	52	5,190
Planters' House	18	1,719
Hhds	619	37,487

The sales to-day at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 98 hhds, as follows:

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 1 hhds: 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, $38 60; 20 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 14 00, 11 75, 11 00, 14 75; 15 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, 6 50, 6 20, 6 00; 6 hhds Henderson county leaf, 11 75, 11 25, 10 25, 8 30, 8 20, 7 70; 2 hhds Henderson county trash, 540, 5 20; 16 hhds Lyon county leaf, 12 00, 9 10, 9 90, 8 60, 8 40, 6 40, 8 00, 8 30, 7 30, 7 30, 7 20, 7 20, 7 90, 7 00, 7 30, 6 8; 1 hhd Meade county common leaf, 6 90; 1 hhd Henry county common leaf, 7 10; 1 hhd Daviess county common leaf, 7 60.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 26 hogsheads: 4 hhds Warren county lugs at $4 75, 6 10, 5 65, 6 90; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs 6 20; 8 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs 4 85, 5 85, 8 40, 6 10, 5 80, 6 30, 5 90; 4 hhds Ballard county leaf and lugs 5 85, 9 20, 13 75, 11; 5 hhds Butler county leaf and lugs 5 85, 6 85, 5 30, 7 50, 5 45; 4 hhds Indiana lugs and trash 4 75, 4, 4 85, 5 75.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 11 hhds, with 8 rejections: 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 20 to 6 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10 50; 3 hhds Webster county leaf at $7 40 to 8 50; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 50 to 10 00; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 40.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Spencer county (Indiana) lugs and low leaf at $7 50 and $5 80; 2 hhds Warren county good lugs at $6 90 and 6 95; 5 hhds Barren county low leaf and lugs at $6 40, 6 90, 7 00, 8 10, and 6 30; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $6 30.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following sales were made by Elias Levi, at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending August 27:

Work horse $29, saddle horse 55, work mare 21, harness horse 60, saddle horse 60 50, work mare 55, dray horse 60, wagon horse 37, saddle and harness horse 125, work mare 40, cart horse 93, dray horse 90, hack horse 84 50, cart horse 45, harness horse 65, pair work mules 180, work horse 42 50, wagon mare 58, hack horse 87 50, work mules 75, pair work mules 105, wagon horse 22, cart horse 45, cart mare 56, express horse 40, cart horse 30 50, pony 17.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, August 29, 1870.

CATTLE—The market for cattle during the past week, ending to-day, has ruled brisk, and all have been sold about as fast as they arrived at fair prices for the grades of stock. With some few exceptions the class of cattle that were on the market was of moderate grades, consequently a less number one prices were obtained. We quote [illegible] 1⅞c and rough 2¼ to 3c; common 3¼ to 4[illegible] ... 4½c; good 5 to 5½c, and for [illegible] choice with the big fat 5¼ to 6c. Shipping [illegible] none on the market. We quote at from [illegible] to 7½c extra 7½c. Pens are empty.

HOGS—The market for hogs has ruled good during the past week, and all sold on arrival or within a few hours after they were put in the pens at good prices. We continue to quote as from 7¼ to 8¼c for light hogs; medium and half fat 8¼ to 8¾c; best smooth well-fatted heavy hogs 9 to 9¾c; extra fine hogs have been sold at 9¾c. But few left over.

SHEEP—Arrivals fair. Market continues to rule about as last quoted, at from $1 to 1 50 per head for common, fair $2@2 50; best butcher's grades $3 50 to 4 25. Heavy well-fatted sheep 4¼ to 5¼c per lb.

HORSES AND MULES—The demand in the South continues to grow, and drovers are taking the advantage of it, and mules are daily going to the Southern country in large droves. The demand generally is for good fresh stock, and nearly all that have passed through in the last few days have consisted of this class.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	515
Hogs	446
Sheep	882
Mules	100
Total	1,574

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The market during the present week ending to-day has been well supplied with cattle. There were on sale 815 head, and, looking over the receipts, sales and transactions of this week, we must say that a good business has been done. The supply has been larger than any week during the present season. The quality consisted mostly of common and medium grades, and only a few real good and extra cattle have been on the market during the week. Prices on common and medium stock, on account of the large supply, have been some lower, but good stock sold at full prices. There are only a few left over unsold. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-blooded and full-blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs; would sell at $7 to 7 50. Second quality consists of smooth, fat steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs; sell from $6 25 to 7; oxen that are smooth and fat sell from $5 50 to 6 50. First quality of butchers' stuff consists of smooth fat steers, cows, and heifers, that weigh from 850 to 1,200 lbs; sell from $5 to 6. Second quality sell from $3 75 to 4 75, and common and inferior stock sell from $2 75 to $3 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milk cows are in fair demand, and sell, as to quality, from $30 to 65 per head.

SHEEP—The supply has been large, but there has been a good demand. Farmers have been on the market and have bought most of the wethers, weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, for feeding purposes, for which they are paying from $2 75@3 75. Heavy fat wethers weighing 120 lbs and upward sell from $4 to 4 50; stuff sheep, that are hard to sell at from $1 75@2 50 per head. Lambs are in fair demand, and sell as to quality; common and medium lots sell at from $2@2 75, and choice to extra at from $3@3 75.

HOGS—The market has been active, and all sell as fast as they arrive. Light stock hogs are in demand, but are very scarce. They sell from $8 50 to 9; fair and good butchers' hogs sell from $9 25 to 9 75, and choice lots of heavy, well-fatted, corn-fed at $10 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Continue to arrive, on the way South. Several car-loads have passed through our yards during the last week. We are not advised as to the market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	815
Sheep	1,272
Hogs	504
Horses and mules	319
Total	2,908

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—P. M.

The total cotton crop for the year is now figured at 3,256,720 bales.

The bank statement shows a heavy loss in the legal reserve. It is owing to the continued outflow of coin to Europe and the commencement of the Western drain of currency to move the crops. Considerable amounts of currency have also been sent to Boston during the week. The banks now only hold $9,881,000 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following is the

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$273,986,976
do decrease	1,786,008
Specie	19,639,384
do decrease	1,093,982
Circulation	32,904,906
do increase	65,339
Deposits	201,966,700
do decrease	3,564,618
Legal-tenders	48,956,712
do decrease	1,393,573

The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans. Time loans 7 per cent and a commission of ⅝@¼ per cent for 90 days.

Sterling exchange is nominal at 9⅝@10.

The gold market is very dull and rather weak; opened at 116⅞, sold down to 116⅝ and closed at 116⅜@116½. The carrying rates were 3 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $45,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $230,650 and for the week $1,197,162.

The Sub-treasury received for customs during the week $3,514,950, and disbursed as coin interest $286,902.

Government bonds are unchanged. The following are the latest quotations:

Coupons of '81	114¼@114¼
Coupons of '62	112 @112¼
Coupons of '64	111¼@111¾
Coupons of '65	111¼@111¾
Do new	109½@110
Coupons of '67	109½@110
Coupons of '68	110¼@110¾
Ten-forties	108¼@108¾
Currency 6's	111½@112

State bonds are quiet and firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90½@	Old Virg'ia	65 @
Old Tenn	61 @	Old N. Car	52 @
New Tenn	58½@	New N. Car	31 @

The Stock market is dull but steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60½	Lake Shore	91¼
Cumberland	30	Illinois Central	135
Western U. Tel	34¼	Pittsburg	104¼
Quicksilver	4½	Northwestern	81
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	86
Do preferred	8¼	Rock Island	113¾
Boston Water P.	14	N. Jersey Cen't	101¾
Hartf'd & Erie	2¾	St. Paul	61
Adams Express	64½	Do preferred	78¼
Wells & Fargo	13¾	Tol. & Wabash	51
American Ex	40¼	Do preferred	77
U. S. Express	40	Fort Wayne	94
Pacific Mail	37¾	Terre Haute	27
N. Y. Cent'l, con	91	Do preferred	60
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	89½	Chi. & Alton	111¾
Erie	22	Do preferred	111¾
Erie preferred	42	Ohio & Mis'sippi	30½
Harlem	131¼	C. C. & I. C.	17
Do preferred	132	C. C. and C.	77
Mich. Central	118	Burlington	148

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$97,644,510
Do. do. do. currency	9,756,3.6

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$3,595,256
General merchandise	445,208

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton, the market is steady, with sales of 800 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. [illegible]

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour market closed dull and declining. Wheat is steady, with a moderate export demand at $1 19@1 19, for No. 2 spring, and $1 40 @1 42 for winter red and amber Western. Rye is nominal. Oats are irregular at 51@52c for new Ohio. Corn is heavy at [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork is dull and nominal at [illegible] for mess. Beef is quiet. Cut meats are nominal. Bacon is firm but quiet. Lard is heavy at 16@16¼c for steam. Eggs are dull and heavy at [illegible]

Metals—Manufactured copper is steady. Ingot copper is quiet at [illegible] for Lake Superior. Pig iron is dull and irregular at [illegible] for Scotch and [illegible] for American. Sheet iron is quiet at [illegible] for refined English and American. Nails are firm at [illegible] for cut, [illegible] for clinch and [illegible] for horse-shoe.

DRY GOODS—The weather is very fine, and although it is the close of the week, the market is active for all descriptions of goods, with little or no change in prices, except an advance of ¼c in Pequot A brown sheetings, which are selling at 14½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, the market is firmer and fairly active and ½@1c higher; sales at [illegible] [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Tobacco, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Cotton is nominal at 17½c [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour, the market is dull and lower [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Flour, the market is very dull [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Flour, the market is dull and prices favor buyers [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 17¼c; sales 600 bales; receipts 111 bales; stock on hand 29,454 bales. Flour, superfine and double extra are scarce; treble extra is in active demand for export at $6 25@6 50. Corn is dull; mixed 80@85c; white 90c. Oats are easier; St. Louis 51@52c. Bran [illegible] Hay is scarce; prime $28.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Cotton is dull and nominally 18c; receipts 159 bales; exports 378 bales. Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn is dull at [illegible] Oats 50c. Hay, prices are irregular at [illegible] Bran [illegible] Lard [illegible] Bacon is quiet; shoulders 15½c; sides 18¾c.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrives. Day.	Arrives. N'i't	Closes. Day.	Closes. N'i't
Cin. & Eastern	5:00 A.M. / 12:30 / 5:30 P.M.	10:30	3:15	10:30 / 12:0
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 / 12:00
Memphis, Cl'rksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:00 A.M. / 3:00 P.M.	......
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. / 2:00 "	10:30	7:30 A.M. / 3:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	2:30	......	......	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	9:00	......	2:30	......
Lexington and Frankfort	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails	......	......	......	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:00	......	9:00	......
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	6:30	......	3:30	......
New Albany	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. / 1:00	......	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00	......	......	12:00
Shelbyville	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30	......	......	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30	......	......	12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	......	......	......	12:00

TELEGRAMS.

At Santiago de Cuba here was a great celebration over the completion of the cable to that point.

Oliver J. Dickey has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster county, Penn.

The steamships Anglia, from Glasgow, and City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The War News.

The tenor of the dispatches this morning leaves no doubt that the French capital will be besieged by the Prussian forces within a day or two, that movement having been decided upon at a council of war held by King William with his Generals, the former overruling the latter, who counseled remaining in the conquered territory and fortifying the right bank of the Moselle.

An engagement is reported at Verdun, in which the Prussians are said to have been repulsed.

The garrison of Vitry surrendered to the Prussians, losing a number of guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile are said to have been annihilated by the Prussian cavalry.

It is evident that the crisis of the war is approaching, and not many days—perhaps not many hours—and the tale of the Franco-Prussian war will have been told. The dispatches in the immediate future cannot fail to be of the most absorbing interest.

THE PERILS OF BEAUTY.

The Trials and Misfortunes of a Kentucky Girl.

We have lately been put in possession of some facts relative to a series of attempts to ruin a poor orphan girl, which, for meanness and double-dyed villainy, exceed anything which it has been our duty to record for some time. The scenes of these atrocities are located at Lexington, Ky., "the Athens of the West," and Greensburg, Ind., that "classic concentration of suburban loveliness;" and, if this is their beginning, they may soon be expected to out-Chicago Chicago.

It appears that the early life of the girl was spent in the city of Lexington, where, when a mere child, an attempt was made to injure her character by a scoundrel who pretended to be her friend, and thus won her confidence and esteem; but the villain was foiled in his lustful designs, and was afterward properly punished. A short time after this, a Yankee patent-medicine peddler visited that city, and, seeing that she was an unsophisticated girl without protection, deliberately set about accomplishing her ruin, and in a short time deceived her into a mock marriage. For this, be it said to the credit of that city, he was soundly thrashed and driven from the town.

The girl then came to this city and was taken into a house of refuge. She remained here until some weeks ago, when she went to Greensburg, Indiana, in search of employment. She arrived there in the night, and, being alone, made inquiries for a hotel, when one of those vampires to society, that lounge about hotels and railway depots in search of prey, approached her in an improper manner, when she fled. While running away she was met by a young man, who represented himself as a policeman, and tendered his services to guide her to a place of safety. But he, too, was a villain, and, having decoyed her to the suburbs of the town, he attempted to forcibly outrage her person. She fought only as woman who defends her virtue can fight, and while she struggled called loudly for help. Her cries brought a number of men to the spot, who recognized the man, and he was subsequently arrested. Some noble-hearted citizens of Greensburg provided the girl with a temporary home; and we learn from a paragraph in the Lexington Observer and Reporter that a Mr. Hamilton, of Greensburg, has been making diligent inquiries into her former life, and proposes to adopt and educate her. He could not perform a more noble action.

BASE BALL.

The Junior Red Stockings played their strongest nine Saturday, and their slashing defeat by the Eagles Saturday afternoon by a score of thirty-five to nine (the full particulars of the game having been given by us yesterday) made them feel rather sore. The Eagle is unquestionably the best junior club in the United States of purely amateurs, most of the players being yet school boys.

If the Indianapolis boys really think they can beat the Eagles, let them name the day for the home and home game. The Eagles will, no doubt, promptly respond to it and satisfy them on the point—if they don't have to play too many substitutes, as they did in the last game.

There will be a match game at Nashville today between the Nashvilles of that city and the Bluff City club of Memphis, for the championship of Tennessee. Cannot the Tennessee boys come up this way and try the Eagle and Falls City clubs?

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, will probably play the Eagles at Cedar Hill on Saturday next—that is if the weather permits their game with the Red Stockings at Cincinnati, the day previous.

The third and deciding game for the championship between the Harrodsburg and Stanford clubs was played at Danville Friday. The score stood—Harrodsburg 48, Stanford 35.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

There is an ordinance on the statute books prohibiting bathing within the city limits. This ordinance is violated daily by both men and boys to such an extent that the police are using every endeavor to enforce it rigidly. Just inside the new dam erected by General Weitzel at the head of the canal is a favorite place for the violation of this law. The water there is deep and clear, and the people living on Front street are shocked daily by exhibitions of nudity. The special attention of the police has been directed to this spot, and on yesterday, while Lieutenant Doyle (one of the most energetic and efficient members of the police force), was attempting to enforce the ordinance in that locality he nearly lost his life while manfully discharging his duty. A number of men and boys were bathing in the river in full view of the house, and Lieut. Doyle crossed over to arrest them. He reached the dam safely and made a charge upon the bathers who were hastily donning their clothes, and just as he was about to seize one of them he stumbled on the wet, slippery planks of the dam and was precipitated in the river. Being unable to swim he was about to find a watery grave when he was rescued by a portion of the very men whom he had been about to arrest. His gratitude for their timely assistance was so great that he permitted them to depart upon the promise that they would disobey no more. The loss of Lieut. Doyle would have been a sad blow to the police force.

Raid by the Police.

It having been reported to the police that a party of men were in the habit of assembling in the commons near the old Oakland race-course, on Sundays, and drilling on horseback, firing pistols, etc., to the great annoyance of the neighbors, Lieutenants Shelly and Doyle yesterday took a squad of men to that locality for the purpose of putting a stop to the war-like demonstrations. The boys in blue watched for some hours, but as the cavalry brigade failed to put in an appearance they started on a raid through the commons. They suppressed one ten-pin alley and dispersed fifteen base-ball clubs without making a single arrest. One very exciting game in the rear of the Nashville depot was very suddenly brought to an end. About one thousand people had assembled to witness it, and, as the police descended upon them, players and spectators made a home run for town closely followed by the police. The "Metrops" caught no prisoners, but say they had lots of fun trying.

The Caterpillar War.

The war the caterpillars are making on the late vegetables and shade trees calls loudly upon our scientific men for some remedy for their extermination. The city from one end to the other is covered with these pests, and complaints from housekeepers are not a few that they are so bothered with them that it is almost impossible to sleep with any comfort. On Second street, from Green to Broadway; on Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, and down Walnut and Chestnut, barely a shade tree has been left a particle of its foliage. The gardens in the edge of the city have all suffered more or less from the ravages of the caterpillars, and we hear it said that in the lower end of the county nearly everything in the vegetable line has been entirely destroyed.

Lost Child.

A little daughter of Mr. Clinton, living at No. 118, on Floyd street, wandered off yesterday afternoon, and up to a very late hour last night nothing had been heard of her whereabouts. She was about ten years old, and named Sallie. It is to be regretted that our citizens are so hard to understand that it is their duty to take lost children, whenever found, to the nearest station-house, so that they may be returned to their parents at the earliest possible moment.

Great Georgia Fair.

The Columbus (Ga.) Industrial Association will have their annual fair commencing November 1 and continuing five days. The premium list is liberal and is worthy the attention of stock-raisers, agricultural implement manufacturers, &c., in this section. W. D. Chipley, Esq., formerly of this city, is one of the directors of this association.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The case of Franck, the reported Baltimore swindler, will be heard before Judge Craig this morning.

A gentleman in a Broadway horse-car deposited a $2 50 gold coin in the fare-box yesterday, supposing it was a nickel.

Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., is at the Louisville Hotel. The General will be stationed here during the fall and winter.

An alligator got loose in the drug store of Mr. Springer, on Market street, yesterday. He acted boss of the shop last night.

The thermometer reached 87 in the shade yesterday. A light shower about dark last evening cooled the air considerably.

The old grave-yard on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was resorted to by many pleasure-seekers yesterday.

The attention of the physician to public pumps is called to the corner of Tenth and Madison and Tenth and Magazine streets.

Captain Jim Phillips, of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, was in the city yesterday looking the picture of health.

People in the neighborhood of Tenth and Magazine streets are jubilant over a new Board of Health. They think the frog-pound there will be abated.

There was a lively row on Fifth street, near Market, last night, in which a bar-tender had his head badly cut with a brick thrown by one of the combatants.

A number of merchants from Arkansas are here, for the purpose of laying in their fall stocks. Several of them are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Major J. Alex. Grant, of Frankfort, is announced as a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention.

Crowds of men assemble on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson nightly and indulge in profanity and obscenity to the annoyance and disgust of passers-by.

The horses attached to a fine hack ran away about 10 o'clock last night, and at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets the vehicle was torn to pieces by striking a pile of sewer material.

Mr. John Muir, formerly and for many years engaged in the insurance business here, and widely known and highly esteemed as an excellent citizen, died at Concordville, Pa., on the 26th, in his seventy-eighth year.

At Clay-street station-house the following parties were registered last evening: Frank Mapother, drunk and in a condition unable to take care of himself; Eliza Williams, drunk and disorderly; and Ann Sheridan, disorderly.

A child of private watchman Connelly fell from the back stairs of his residence on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, yesterday morning, and struck the edge of a lounge, badly scalping the back part of the child's head.

The snake charmer, with Baby Bates' show, released the large boa constrictor in the office of the United States Hotel last night. The ugly reptile crawled up the man's back and wound itself around his neck. Occasionally it would draw itself up as though it would squeeze the man in two, but after an interesting exhibition it returned to its den.

A good deal of complaint is made by hotel-keepers of the number of loafers that congregate in front of their hotels of evenings. They generally take chairs and occupy about one-half of the sidewalks, compelling ladies to take the opposite side of the street if they wish to pass. Proprietors tell us they have to replenish their stock of chairs every now and then on account of these whittlers.

Calaboose No. 4 was full of guests last night. The following array of whisky destroyers were chalked upon the register: Martha McGill, (eyes and nose banged), Lee Shuckman, James Williams, Jerome Winn and Mike Condy (the latter very loud in his condemnation of imprisoning an honest man). James Bryant was there for carrying concealed weapons in his clothing. There were also two fighters whose names appear elsewhere.

RIOT.

Desperate Fight at the "Old Buck" Tavern Yesterday Afternoon.

During the entire day yesterday persons were continually going to and from Smith's Garden, better known as Buck Smith's Tavern, where the sign of an "Old Buck" denotes that whisky is disposed of by the small, on the Bardstown pike, about three miles from the city.

Late in the afternoon a large crowd of men, composed of all classes, were congregated there carousing and drinking. A difficulty sprang up between Dennis Smith, Fred. Kraft, and H. Rohr, which for a time threatened to become serious. Mr. J. G. Smith, of this city, who had been deputized by Sheriff Martin to keep the peace at that point, hearing the noise went to the men engaged in the fight and tried to quell it, but they turned upon and beat him for sometime in a dreadful manner. He, however, recovered himself, and stepping aside, drew his pistol and attempted to cock it, when his thumb slipped and it went off at half cock, the ball grazing the neck of Chris. Nassho, a man who also interfered with the Deputy Sheriff. After the pistol shot was fired the crowd became very much enraged and threats were made to hang the deputy upon the spot. Outsiders rushed to the spot where the excitement was highest, and in the midst of the confusion the deputy succeeded in escaping and hiding. About seven o'clock the police heard of the affair and went hastily to Smith's garden, where they found Dennis Smith, Rohr and Kraft, whom they arrested and brought to jail. Nassho, the wounded man, had left the scene and went home. Mr. J. G. Smith was also released from his place of confinement and returned to the city. If the latter had not found a place of safety there is no doubt but he would have been slain before the police arrived. The affair is spoken of as a very desperate and disgraceful one on the part of the four men who caused it.

THE CROSS-ROADS TRAGEDY.

Arrest of a Man Supposed to be the Murderer of C. W. Montgomery.

Late yesterday afternoon Officers Hyland and Reedy arrived at the jail with a man whom they registered "Mathew Shannahan, murderer of C. W. Montgomery." On Monday night last it will be remembered that Mr. C. W. Montgomery was brutally murdered at the residence of George Brown, near the Cross-roads Tavern, about ten miles from the city, on the Shepherdsville turnpike. The murder was committed by a person supposed to be his friend, whose name was Mat. Shannahan, and immediately after the occurrence he escaped by the Shepherdsville end of the road, and was afterward seen at the Gap in the Knobs, Bullitt county. The man alluded to above says his name is Kane, and that he was not aware a murder had been committed at Brown's house. He was arrested about two miles and a half from the city, in the direction of the Two-mile house, on the Bardstown turnpike, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is generally thought that the person in jail on this charge is not Shannahan, although the officers are very certain that he is the man. He will be taken before the City Court this morning for identification, when the mystery will be solved in one way or the other.

Fights in the City.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred at the corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets between John Howard and Pat. Riley. The men bruised each other up in a shocking manner, and Howard, being the aggressor, was arrested by Officers Ripley and Koch.

About the same time of day a fight occurred on Jefferson street, between First and Second, between a Frenchman named Henry (the other party not come-at-able) and a Prussian. In this fight Henry came out victorious, after punching his antagonist severely in the ribs and face.

About 6 o'clock p. m. another fight occurred on Main street, between Chapel and Eleventh, between John Crowe, Pat. Kelly, Jr., and Kit. Kerr in which all the parties received a figure eight in the region of their eyes. The police arrived in time to be a little too late, and no arrests were made.

West End Lodge I. O. G. T.

This is a new lodge which has been in existence only about three months, and yet, we learn, in that short time, it has accomplished a noble work in the cause of temperance and morality. The members of the lodge are ardent and zealous workers in their cause, and spare no means to make their efforts at reform successful. Dr. Kalfus is the Worthy Chief Templar. This lodge meets on Thursday evening of each week, which is the same time that the Star of Hope Lodge meets. This, for several reasons, is to be regretted. Were it otherwise the members of each lodge could have the pleasure of social visits from each other. It also debars the West End Lodge from the pleasure of visits from brethren from abroad, who naturally seek the oldest and most widely known lodge.

Painful Accident.

About nine o'clock last night an infant child of Mr. Younger, living on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets, fell from its cradle to the floor, fracturing its collar-bone and right arm. A physician was called, and, after considerable work, the little sufferer was made as comfortable as could be expected.

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS

Action of the Democratic Clubs Throughout the City and District.

FIRST WARD.

The Democrats of the First ward will meet on Monday evening the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, to organize precinct clubs in the First precinct, at Goswell's, on the corner of Cabell and Fulton; Second precinct at Bourbon House; Third precinct at Phoenix Hill. By order of the Executive Committee.

NINTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

The Democratic Club of the Second precinct, Ninth ward, met at Calahan's Hall, corner of Ninth and Broadway, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 27th of August, when upon motion, it was resolved that the Club approve of the suggestion made by the resolutions of the Executive Committee, and that the registration roll be placed at Calahan's store for a full enrollment of the Democrats of the precinct. The Club will meet at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 3d of September, at their hall, to select six delegates to the convention at Lagrange.

G. W. CHILTON, Pres't.

EDWARD FULLER, Sec'y pro tem.

ELEVENTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

The Democrats of the Second Precinct of the Eleventh Ward are requested to meet on Tuesday night, August 30th, on the corner of Seventeenth and Walnut streets, at 7 o'clock p. m., to complete registration, and on Saturday night following they will meet and elect delegates to the Lagrange convention. The boundary line of this precinct is from the south side of Market street to the north side of Broadway, and from the west side of Fourteenth street to the east side of Twenty-first street.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee for Oldham county, held at Lagrange on the 27th inst., it was

Resolved, That, in accordance with the action of the District Committee of the Fifth Congressional district, we recommend to the Democratic voters of Oldham county to meet at their several voting precincts on Saturday, September 3d, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates, in such manner and form as to them shall appear most expedient, to the District Convention, to be held at Lagrange, September 8, 1870. The several precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates in the convention: Lagrange, 5; Covington, 2; Saltillo, 2; Westport, 3; Brownsboro, 3; Rollington, 1; Floydsburg, 2; Ballardsville, 3. J. J. MARSHALL, Chairman.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Sermons by Rev. E. Y. Pinkerton and Rev. A. T. Spalding.

At the Christian church, northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, there was a large congregation, who listened to the sermon with close attention. In the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. W. H. Hopson, the pulpit was filled by Rev. E. Y. Pinkerton. The occasion was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

ABSTRACT OF THE SERMON OF ELDER E. Y. PINKERTON.

Text—"What shall I do then with Jesus, which is called Christ."—[Matthew xxvi, 22.

Regarded in every possible light the Lord Jesus Christ is the mightiest person that history gives any account of. From the time when God gave the promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head, his mighty power has shone forth. Turn back the pages of this blessed book which God has given us, and see the pilgrim with his locks bleached with the snows of many winters, and you see him with furrowed brow and cheek, leaning on his staff, with his wife and little ones; you see him climbing the mountain tops, the highlands of God, earnestly gazing for the expected brightness of God's promise, and as he discerns that brightness we hear him exclaim, "Behold he cometh."

And as the coming of Christ draws nearer, and as the prophet gets a fuller understanding of his character, and a clearer conception of his mission, he appears at last to Isaiah as a little child, and in an exultant voice the prophet cries, "Behold to us a child is born, behold a son is given and his name shall be called the Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." He was the lion of the tribe of Judah. He was the brightness of his Father, God, and became to the nations of the earth like showers of water upon a parched and burning earth. The kings of the earth brought him presents, and all the kings bowed down before him, and believed the poor when they cried out to him, "These are some of the things spoken of Jesus, by the holy man of God; according to the promise of God he was born in Bethlehem of Judea;" and when carried to the temple old Simeon was there, and taking the young child in his arms, he cried aloud, "O Lord let now thy servant depart in peace, for he has beheld the glory of Thy salvation."

This was the light to shine upon the Gentile land. This advent of Jesus had been long and anxiously looked for. The story of the sorrows of the patriarchs and prophets we have here in this sacred volume—men who were contented to call nothing their own except the cause of Christ. Here in Acts we have the story of the martyrdom of Stephen; and not only in the New Testament do we find this, but from the days of Nero down to the reign of Charles II. men and women by the thousands and tens of thousands poured out their lives as a free-will offering for their faith. See how the fires of Smithfield burned! Listen to the loud hallelujahs speaking of heartfelt devotion! And in view of this, I ask you to-day what will you do with this Jesus who is called Christ? The expectation of Him moved Simeon in spirit. It led Mary to His feet, and His love caused those old martyrs to suffer for his sake. What will you do with this Jesus? That blessed Lord selected the greatest of Israel and said: "I am greater than Solomon." Solomon sat upon the throne of Israel in the time of her greatest glory. She was at peace, and, with the gold of Ophir and the cedars of Lebanon, he built his costly palace. Other men with great palaces and treasure were an honor to the world, but Solomon was an honor to these other men. He was a man of profound erudition; he was a poet, and his songs were a thousand; he was a moralist, and his proverbs were three thousand. He was the brightness of Israel in the day of her brightest glory. Just as the aloe shoots and pours forth that which has been collecting for a century so nations pour their greatness into one great man who dies. So it was with Israel. She poured forth Solomon, who was the greatest among men for wealth, wisdom and power.

But Jesus came when the Jews were scattered all over the earth, and only here and there a simeon remained. The scepter had well-nigh departed, and the nation gave great tokens of decay. Then it was that the city gave forth the glorious sound in the city of David, a child is born. The palace where he was born was a stable, and his cradle, a manger. But while this is true his robes were all of heaven's own royalty; and although he dwelt in a fisherman's hut, as Solomon said, the heaven of heavens would not contain him. Christ Jesus was greater than the greatest. Disease obeyed his mandate, the deaf heard, the blind saw and devils fled from his presence. How much greater than Solomon is he that is here? Far greater in all elements of true greatness. Solomon died at last, and this morning his dust reposes in the grave; but the body of Christ knew no corruption. Where stood the temple of Solomon the cross of Omer shines in the glittering of heaven's sun, but the home of Christ shall remain his forever. How much greater than Solomon is he? Greater in all things. What then, I ask again, will you do with this Jesus that is called Christ?

This, my friends, is a mere glance at the life of Christ. This is not all; it is the outside covering, but the kernel is within. He came not only saying I am greater than Solomon, but I am God's offering for the sins of the world. There is no other name given under heaven or among men whereby you can be saved. He comes as the blood of the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world. He lifted himself upon the cross, and while the darkness of night covered the earth he said, "My blood alone speaks for your salvation." What will you do with this Lamb of God? What will you do with that blood without which there is no remission of sin? Will you accept him as God's offering for your sin? For he is not only our Redeemer, but also our Mediator. He says to you who are weary and heavy ladened come to me and I will give you rest. Bring your burden to me; cast your care upon me; come unto me you storm-tossed mariner. I will be your haven and your support.

We all have our sorrows, and many of us to-day have deep bitterness of soul. What will you do with your sorrow? Christ says bring it unto him. Sorrow is not the gospel I know, but it is a kind of John the Baptist that goes before and says prepare the way, make straight the paths, etc. This we all feel when we look around and see about us the broken hopes of many years. But God is with us; he binds up the broken heart, and he is ever ready to save us. What then will you do with this Jesus who is called Christ? Will you come to him with your burdens, your sorrows and your cares? Christ presents himself as your mediator. What will you do? Have you no business to transact in the court of heaven? He went before us on earth. He was our elder brother in purity. Have you no need of a forerunner, then? Have you no interest in heaven? Jesus stands at the right hand of God as our mediator. He shed his blood as an atonement for our sins. While we sit here to-day, my brethren and friends, and speak of Him He presents those five wounds in his hands and side, and pleads for us. He glories in the scars received upon the field of His conflict. He says He loves you; that He has poured out His soul in death for you. Will you accept Him? Will you not only stand as His admirer, but as an accepted child of God? Will you say

"Jesus, I yield, I yield,
I can hold out no more;
I sink by dying love compelled,
And own Thee conqueror."

Now, my dear friends, you may put this off from time to time—you may postpone this great duty till, alas! it may be too late. Let us, then, make it the aim of our lives to attain the state of men and women in Christ. To you, old men engaged in the cares of business, I would say, embrace this cause—not at once about the salvation of your soul. Young men, what will you do with this Jesus, who is called Christ? In midnight revelry and amid the dance, when the wine cup is raised high, you may drive from your mind all recollection of Christ and His atoning love; but when the revelry is over and you seek repose for your weary limbs you will see in some quiet chamber the form of one you love, who calls you to her bedside, and, with a look you can never forget, says: "My son, do you love Christ? I am going from you now; already I rest my weary head on Jesus' bosom; out of all my sons, what will you do with that Jesus who is called Christ? Do you remember that?" Never forget your mother's lessons or your father's prayers. Now I ask you, what will you do with this Jesus who is called Christ? O! forsake your sinful ways. Come, and with your sinful lips, confess that He is God. Be bathed in baptism as a final giving over to Him. Take this blessed book, this Bible, as the book of your faith and practice, and let it become the source of your great solace.

WALNUT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The congregation, as usual at this church, was large and attentive. The pastor, Rev. A. T. Spalding, preached an eloquent sermon from Judges, vii., 8: "And the host of Midian was beneath him in the valley."

The speaker described the organized host of Eastern invaders that had entered the Land of Israel on their annual tour, in which, with their camels, they devoured the land and kept it subject, tributary and impoverished. This host was gathered in that great quadrilateral valley known as the Plain of Esdraelon, the field of the great decisive battles of the East.

Poised on the summit of Mt. Gilboa was the heroic Gideon, whose army God had commanded to be reduced from 32,000 to 300. In confiding trust upon the promise of God that he should be the deliverer of his country, and should smite these Midianites as one man, this valiant one looked down undismayed upon the warriors, 135,000 strong, in their guarded tents.

Then comes the first great blow, the fight, the slaughter, the disastrous retreat, the snatching of the fords of Jordan, thus cutting off retreat, except the 15,000 that were left; the pursuit of Gideon, ("faint yet pursuing"), the crossing of the river and the last blow upon the unsuspecting remnant, and the final death-blow to the land of Midian.

The speaker then drew from the Word of God vivid pictures of Gideon's trust, his wisdom, tact and perseverance, presenting them as models of excellence, not forgetting that noblest of Christian virtues, the humility of heart, whereby he declined a proffered crown. Trust in God, toil for God, perseverance in our allotted labor, and humility in view of all that God may enable us to do. These were presented as elements of duty for the present hour.

The Edinburg, Ind., Fair.

The Union Agricultural Society of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown counties, Indiana, will hold their eleventh annual fair at Edinburg, Indiana, commencing September 27th, and terminating October 1st. Over three thousand dollars are offered in premiums including two of one hundred dollars each to the fastest pacer and the fastest trotter. The fair grounds are extensive, well improved, convenient and provided with first rate time tracks and other accommodations. Competition is open to all the world, and Kentucky especially invited to send over her best stock.

THE BABY MYSTERY.

Latest Theory—Insinuations as to "Mrs. Green."

[From the New Orleans Republican, 25th.]

Although two colored women were yesterday sent down to the Criminal Court for participation in the kidnapping of Mrs. Digby's child, there is no positive clue shown as to the real motive for abducting the baby. Many theories have been advanced and freely discussed; the best one is that the woman, Mrs. Green, now an inmate of Ellen Follin's house, Sixth district, is the culprit. She gives her name as Mrs. Minnie Green, but this is assumed. She is about to become a mother, and is at that retired house for the purpose of quietly passing through the ordeal of maternity. We do not care to publish her right name or the locality from which she hails; that is a subject for future developments. Her husband's property, in certain events, will of necessity pass into the hands of his children, if any survive. The offspring of the marriage died some time ago, and, if living, would now be nearly two years old. Since the husband's death the wife "might," possibly, have strayed from the path of virtue, the results of which have brought her to the singular position she now occupies. To obtain the property, said to amount to fifty thousand dollars, it would be necessary to produce the husband's living child, and one must be procured to represent it. The two accused might have undertaken to supply an heiress, no matter from what source. The infant about to be brought into the world could be easily disposed of, when all things would be in a fair train, Digby's infant filling the position of a daughter who died. These are only rude conjectures, but are made to look reasonable by the conduct of "Mrs. Green," she having made two or more statements which do not tally. In fact, her stories, when compared, are conflicting, to say the least. If the accused, Louisa Murray and Ellen Follin, have aided in the conspiracy, they are now reaping their unexpected reward. If these conjectures are correct, Louisa Murray will undoubtedly make a full disclosure rather than run the risk of a sentence to serve five years in the State penitentiary. There is quite a general impression that the two accused are fully cognizant of every circumstance connected with the case, and could, if they would, reveal all the mysterious facts.

COTTON PRESSES.

The Celebrated Deering Press—Its Capacity, Simplicity, Durability, Advantages, Etc.—Its Importance to Planters.

A New and Growing Industrial Enterprise in Louisville.

Among the industrial enterprises which have been commenced in Louisville during the past year, and which promises to assume early prominence in our manufacturing interests, that of manufacturing cotton presses has special claims to consideration. That Louisville should be selected as the most eligible place for conducting this business upon a large scale, very satisfactorily demonstrates, what has often been urged, that Louisville possesses very decided advantages as a manufacturing point, particularly for such articles as find their principal market in the Southern and Southwestern States. In this connection we remark that the manufacture of the celebrated Deering Cotton Press is now an established enterprise.

THE FACTORY

is situated on Madison street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and the shops and foundry, with the various buildings necessary to the manufacture of the presses, occupy an area of 140 by 180 feet. The arrangements for building the presses are complete in every department. An engine of twenty-five horse power drives the machinery. About thirty men are now employed, and the capacity of the establishment is equal to ten presses per day, or three thousand annually.

MAGNITUDE OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The cost of the presses at the shop is $250, and this single enterprise now has the capacity of adding $750,000 annually to the manufactured products of the city.

THE PROPRIETORS.

As an evidence of the enterprise displayed by Messrs. George W. Wicks & Co., proprietors of the business, it is sufficient to say that the work of building on Madison street was commenced in February last, and in March cotton presses were being manufactured and shipped to points South.

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Deering Cotton Press is remarkable for its simplicity, and wherever it has been introduced has answered every expectation. The various parts are so marked and packed that they are as easily put together as a bedstead, and a common field laborer can put it up and operate it rapidly, and without difficulty.

COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The manufacture of these presses was commenced in a small way during the year 1868, and six presses were sold; and during the year 1869 the sales increased to about one hundred.

METHOD OF INTRODUCING THE PRESS.

In presenting these presses to the public Messrs. Wicks & Co. rely entirely upon their merits, and are confident that the introduction of one press in any cotton district will cause the sale of many others. Hence the Deering press is not exhibited at fairs, nor do they seek the questionable indorsement of "premiums."

INDORSEMENTS.

In the expectation of receiving the most satisfactory indorsement of the superior qualities of the Deering Cotton Press, Messrs. Wicks & Co. have not overestimated their reception among planters, one of whom writes that he has made 315 bales without the expenditure of a cent or a single stoppage; another that he has himself, without the assistance of man or mule, packed, pressed and sewed 227 bales, weighing from 500 to 550 pounds. These capabilities of the Deering press are fully vouched for by a large number of planters who have fully tested them, but their testimonials are too voluminous for this article.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESS.

The Deering press weighs 3,000 pounds. It is shipped in conveniently-handled and securely-bolted parcels, and, on account of its great simplicity, aided by the full directions accompanying each press, is, as we have before remarked, easily and quickly put together.

The plan of the Deering is that of a simple block and tackle, sufficiently powerful, attached to each end of the follower beam. The rope from each tackle is drawn down round a strong iron horizontally-arranged cylinder, which is worked by a reliable ratchet, ratchet-hand and lever. This cylinder is also a screw, with a spiral corresponding to the diameter of the rope; the rope is an inch and a half in diameter, and the screw of an inch and a half pitch, so that in taking up one coil the cylinder moves an inch and a half in the direction of its length, and in this way the rope is effectually barred from ever leading at all diagonally—is kept, as it is kept from no other block and tackle in the world, always exactly at right angles to the axle on which it is being coiled, and so from fraying itself against itself as coiled in the previous revolution. It stands stationary either within or close to the gin-house, as convenient. In one case, you would throw or shove the cotton directly from the lint-room down into the press; while in cases in which lint-rooms are below, the fiber is taken in the arms, laid on the platform and thrown thence directly into the press—no more tramping into or tugging again out of baskets; and no more out-door work in the rains, mud, or winds of winter.

PROPER PLACE FOR THE PRESS.

The press, when put up in working order, occupies an area of about twenty-five feet. It is designed to occupy a place under the same roof with the gin, and therefore entirely obviates the old methods of pressing cotton—tramping it into baskets and packing it through the mud. By this advantage two men are enabled to turn out bales weighing 500 pounds each without difficulty.

WHAT THE DEERING PRESS CAN DO.

As to the number of bales of cotton that may be made in a day, it may be proper to remark that the preparations for baling, such as placing the cotton in the box, putting on the bagging and ties and taking out the bale, are about the same as in the old screw press, and have nothing to do with the main operation of pressing the cotton; but it may be stated that four men can easily make a bale—that is, work the press through the time it occupies in making a bale—in five minutes, and that two men can as easily make a bale weighing 500 pounds in eight minutes; and this, every planter is well aware, is a very decided gain upon the old methods.

DEERING'S NEW GIN POWER.

We should not close this article without saying that Mr. Deering is carrying into the concrete a second machine which promises to be useful to the people of the South. It is a gin power in which the mules, walking at the easy gait of two miles an hour, transmit a full and steady motion to the gin saws; and in which the cumbrous wooden axle of the old power is displaced by a strong iron pillar which, in addition to being the substantial heart and spindle of the power, makes itself also a substantial central support for the gin house. It is said of this new power, by more than one planter, that it will be the most useful machine offered to the planter since the introduction of the cotton gin itself.

Those who take an interest in the manufacturing enterprises of Louisville can spend an hour profitably at the press factory of Messrs. Wicks & Co., and we are warranted in saying that arrangements for producing the Deering press will be extended to keep pace with the demand, which is steadily increasing.

THE BARBOUR-PENDLETON SHOOTING.

Another Version of the Affair.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PENDLETON STATION, KY., Aug. 26, 1870.

Our attention has been directed to a notice which has appeared in your paper in regard to the difficulty which recently occurred between John Barbour and ourselves. The "facts" mentioned in your notice are not facts, but a batch of assertions having no foundation in truth. As a matter of justice to ourselves we request the publication of the following particulars, and as a promise we will say that we will state nothing that we are not prepared to prove. We trust to show to the public that the account given by Barbour cannot claim this merit, by demanding of him in this article the proof of some of his assertions.

The circumstances connected with the affair are as follows: Sometime since we removed three cross-ties from the place where they had been left by the railroad company, in order to use them for a temporary purpose.

The inference which would naturally be drawn from your notice is that the cross-ties were removed by stealth and under cover of darkness; but such was not the case. They were in the immediate vicinity of our residence, and in full view of the station and of the public road; and in open daytime we removed them and afterwards returned them to their original place before the report could be put in circulation that we had stolen them. Upon the information of his son, who had "caught us," Barbour proceeded to headquarters in order to report our delinquency to superintendent Gill. The latter telegraphed to Rogers (roadmaster), to investigate the affair; he ordered Doyle (sectionmaster), to count the ties to discover how many were missing, and after doing so Doyle gave his report in accordance with the facts already narrated. This is why the matter was "smothered" by the railroad company, and the characteristic mission of Barbour to Louisville came to naught. If any other cause exists we hereby challenge an investigation.

It is further stated in your notice that, after the above-mentioned transaction, "the two Pendletons accosted Barbour and bitterly abused him." A more unwarranted fabrication than this was never invented, and if it had been uttered by other lips than those of Barbour we should have been surprised.

Let him now prove the assertion that two of us accosted and abused him, or else stand branded as a liar in the sight of all men.

We will now mention the circumstances more immediately connected with the shooting affray, and of these, it seems, Barbour has made no mention whatever in his very truthful (?) account of his valorous achievements in this community.

Having seen the failure of his efforts to inculpate us in regard to the cross-ties, he determined not to be thwarted, and thereupon set himself to work to invent some new ground of accusation. He gave out that he had lost from his store-room at the station meat to the value of fifty or seventy-five dollars, and, by references to the affair of the cross-ties, indirectly imputed his loss to our agency.

Having heard of this imputation, we set to work to investigate the matter, and in consequence we learned that Barbour still maintained that we had stolen the ties, and also asserted that his meat "had gone to the same place." This information, after being well authenticated, leaving no room to suppose that it was a mere rumor, led to the difficulty in which we were wounded by a shotgun in the hands of Barbour, who, being actuated by wholesome fear of the consequences of his base malignity, had previously made this preparation for his defense in case he should be called to account.

The fact has at last been developed that he has lost no meat, and reason leads to the conclusion that he and his precocious son have exercised their gift of invention in order to degrade us to the same level which they themselves occupy in the estimation of respectable people. Barbour has given a version of the affair which is utterly inconsistent with the facts in the case, and this was probably done under the vain hope that he would not be exposed. He has been, and we presume will still be, careful to make no statement over his own signature, but once more we defy him to prove himself clear of the charges herein alleged against him. It may be asked for why we do not institute an action against him for slander, and in reply we state that he is a bankrupt! He is represented in your notice as being "a peaceable and law-abiding man," but the only legal enactment for which he has ever shown a particular regard is one which enables him to escape from the payment of his just debts, while Mrs. Barbour held the funds in her hands.

You have given space to a report which, if true, would prove detrimental to our reputation and we hope you will publish this as our vindication.

FELIX G. PENDLETON.
M. F. PENDLETON.

CITY FEATURES.

The Universal Exposition.

The largest and finest doll for one dollar. All kinds of imported goods below importers' prices.

In canvassing the subject of wrappings for the coming winter, the ladies will give due consideration to that cheapest, handsomest and most durable of all wrappings, a set of furs. And while they are considering the subject, let us suggest that Messrs. Green & Green are, and have been all summer, hard at work manufacturing the best and most varied stock of furs they have ever offered. They will have several new and original styles for ladies and children. They will, as heretofore, give especial attention to their stock of pure natural colored sables. The department of "opera" goods will be full and varied. We ask ladies who may buy during the coming season to give Louisville, and especially this firm, an opportunity to supply their wants. They always sell goods under their natural, proper names, and warrant all goods as represented.

The Universal Exposition.

French corsets worth two dollars for ninety cents.

"Amusette"

or parlor billiards, base balls and bats, chessmen, and boxing-gloves just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathizing with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c. &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

The Universal Exposition.

The cheapest table linens in the city—a job lot from auction.

Umbrellas.

A splendid assortment of silk, alpaca, and gingham just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Delays are Dangerous.

Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read advertisement in another column.

Black Jewelry.

A large assortment at wholesale and retail at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

METZ AND STRASBOURG.

Their Importance and Their Capacity to Sustain a Siege.

Metz, which occupies a prominent place in the present war, is the center of the permanent defense of France between the Meuse and the Rhine, and is, after Strasbourg, the strongest fortifications in France. Its position is one of the best that a great stronghold can occupy—at the junction of two rivers. A fortress placed on a river where main communications cross not only fulfills the condition of security, but commands both banks, and offers opportunities for attacking the enemy that attempts to pass it. It is also more difficult to invest, on account of the necessity of constructing and maintaining bridges above and below it. Metz is washed by the Moselle on the west, the river making a bend, and then traversing the town, where it is crossed by fifteen bridges. The Seille enters the place on the south, diverging into two branches, one of which flows between the ramparts, while the other runs through the town. This abundance of water becomes an important element in the defense of the fortress. By closing the sluices of the Seille, the waters may be raised 24 feet, so as to form a lake more than six miles in extent. There are nine gates to the town, and as many drawbridges. The enceinte was planned by Vauban, and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The works in advance of the enceinte are the Double Crown works of Moselle and Belle-Croix, constructed by Cormontaigne, one of the greatest masters of the art of fortification which France ever possessed, and are considered his *chef d'œuvre*. Cormontaigne resided at Thionville, and reconstructed most of the fortifications in this part of France. Improving upon Vauban's system, he carried the salient point of the ravelin—that two-faced, wedge-like work which is constructed opposite the curtain, in front of the tenailles—much farther out. By this construction it became impossible for an enemy to ascend the glacis of a bastion until he had got possession of the two collateral ravelins, on account of the fire which might be directed from them upon his approaches between them, so that the time necessary for conducting a siege was increased. The Double Crown at Metz is surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. There is also a considerable redoubt called Le Pate, so contrived that it may be converted into an island. The military hospital is adapted to receive 1,800 patients. The defense of Metz, however, are not confined to the fortress; Metz has forts about it which make it a great intrenched camp. On the rumors of war numerous and important works were commenced on all sides of Metz. When you have cleared the numberless gates, portcullises, and bridges, you arrive at one of three intrenched camps in process of formation. Forts St. Quentin have each 60 guns, casemates, and bomb-proof barracks, and ditches five yards deep. They stand on the summit of a high hill which overlooks for miles the broad valley in which Metz stands. Their guns would play with tremendous effect on any enemy advancing up the valley to attack the town at its feet, and a beaten or demoralized army might find ample shelter in the valley, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other by the forts. These new forts are not merely destined to defend Metz, the town being magnificently fortified as it is. They are intended to protect a vast encampment, as at the present moment, or to give shelter and breathing time to a beaten army. The Emperor Charles V. besieged Metz for ten months, lost 30,000 men, and then had to abandon his enterprise. When Blucher passed Metz in 1814, he left only a Prussian division to watch it. The merely temporary loss of Metz to France, following upon that of Strasbourg, which can no longer be counted on, would be severe, on account of the number of necessaries for the army which are prepared or stored there. The population of Metz, approaching 60,000; its fine bridges, public gardens, quays, and esplanade; its magnificent Gothic cathedral of the fourteenth century; its Church of the Knights Templars, joined to its historical renown, make this ancient city an object of justifiable pride to every Frenchman.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

An account, based upon recent observation, says: Strasbourg is the center of the defense of the Rhine frontier, and is usually spoken of as one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It has figured in military history from the days of Julius Cæsar. It was Louis XIV., however, who first gave it the importance and rank it has so long held among the fortified places of Europe, after he had got possession of it, when it was a free city of the German Empire, by a lawless attack during the time of peace. Nearly 200 years after its union with France, Strasbourg still retains the appearance of a Prussian town. The situation of Strasbourg, at a distance of about one and a half miles from the Rhine, on the river Ill, is flat. The town, which is irregular in form, has a circuit of six miles. It is surrounded by a wall, strengthened by bastions, ditches and bulwarks, and has at its eastern extremity, toward the Rhine, a citadel of five bastions, constructed by Vauban, the outworks of which reach to the river. Its defensive system is completed by a sluice, by means of which the surrounding country can be inundated. For the defense of the town and citadel 500 guns are required, so that if the besiegers are pertinacious the alleged weakness of the garrison may prove serious. The ordinary garrison of Strasbourg is 6,000, but there is a civil population of 84,000, and in case of a blockade every one of them will be doing the work of the besiegers by his daily consumption of the strictly limited store of provisions. The only side of the fortress which cannot be laid under water by means of the sluices where the Ill enters the town is the Porte des Mines, and on that side the glacis is mined. The safety of the place depends too much upon water to satisfy those who wish to see it hold out. After four months' drouth the river is now low; at the landing-place of the destroyed boat-bridge the standard post showed a week or two ago but 70 centimetres or two feet of water, while it is constructed to reach 19 feet. The works are of a somewhat antiquated type. The old-fashioned bastion enceinte which engirdles the town is in many points approached by woods, by villas, by pleasure-gardens, and by breweries, which would probably afford excellent cover, to a besieging force; while, as its works were planned long before rifle cannon were thought of, its siege would afford an excellent exemplification of the relative values of old engineering and of modern artillery. The Germans before Strasbourg have the advantage, denied to some besiegers, of knowing well what obstacles they have to overcome. Hundreds of their countrymen have had to leave the place within the last five weeks, after living and working there for years. They evidently also know precisely the number of troops within. Since with this knowledge they have undertaken to capture the place, it is probable that they see their way to doing so without loss of time.

How McMahon Lost the Battle.

[Paris Correspondence New York Times.]

And the chances of war as we call them—how strange they are! The Moniteur says that, in the midst of the battle lost by McMahon, he sent a telegraphic dispatch to General de Failly, directing him to march with his corps to Lambach, and attack the rear of the Prussians. Somebody blundered—the despatch sent him to Haubach, where no enemy was to be found, and so the battle became a defeat, which otherwise would probably have been a victory. The same paper tells how so many Turcos were made prisoners. When the attack was made, the soldiers were at breakfast, and many of the Turcos were bathing in the river. At the alarm, all rushed to the combat. Some got on their trowsers, others seized their rifles and rushed into the fight quite naked, as they do in Africa. A regiment of them was charging when the retreat was sounded. They did not or would not understand the order, but charged through the Prussian lines, making a clean sweep, to find themselves surrounded as prisoners.

The army dispatches given the public in Berlin are printed on red paper and stamped with the Government seal.

MANUFACTURING SWELLS.

A Strong Commentary Upon the Results of Invidious Legislation.

[Watch Hill, R. I., Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The growth and power of manufacturing towns in the immediate proximity of these paralytic seaports is a strong commentary upon the results of invidious legislation. No wish, a few miles above New London, is bustling with industries, and the whole back country toward Hartford is a hive of hammers, looms and forges. Westerly, a few miles from Stonington, is perfectly profligate with the earnings of its shops, and Babcock and Moss, two mill-owners, found themselves possessed of such a staggering quantity of money at the end of the war that they have been, ever since, throwing it away in preposterous building enterprises. They have put up in their little town of five thousand people a hotel which cost half a million of dollars—a huge pressed-brick edifice, with brown stone trimmings, solid walnut finishing, marble floors, Turkey carpets, bells and gas in every room, and capacity for four or five hundred people. There is no such hotel in Washington City, and yet it has never had any guests till this summer, when it received the overflow of Watch Hill. It had four permanent boarders last year. This recklessly-built edifice, named in honor of Representative Dixon, who resides in Westerly, was avowedly set up by its proprietors as a personal monument. They want it to be superfluous and extravagant, and to be associated with their names as a record of their prodigious success in manufacturing goods during a period of high tariff. They are also about finishing a large mill, built in the same lavish way, with a Swiss tower at the angle, elevators and steep roof; and yet, despite all the ostentation of riches, the operatives in the town of Westerly are no more thriving than elsewhere. They are obliged to deal at the manufacturing shops, which are the only ones which will give them credit, and the keepers of one of these stores, Chapman & Webster, have made enough money to invest $70,000 in watering-place property at Watch Hill.

It is apparent that the United States Government is not an equal, paternal, and impartial government, if it were meant to be such, when we see Westerly and Norwich fat and prodigal, while Stonington and New London gasp for the little life yet remaining to them. The manufacturing interest of New England, fine as it is, has gained no whit of real, enduring advantage by the tariff. Overstimulated, unsound, unreal, it has yet perils and relapses to encounter, which only the genius of its people can meet; and to cover more protection will simply be to cry "Help," in the rapids, instead of striking out resolutely for life.

EQUINE LONGEVITY.

Death of a Very Old Pony.

[From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.]

Died—At the farm of Hon. W. L. Underwood, in this county, in the 36th year of his age, "Old Pony."

The deceased was so well and favorably known to the citizens of this place for the past thirty years, that this brief announcement of her death will be read by many here and elsewhere with feelings akin to sadness.

Mr. Underwood has raised a very large family of children, and they all have been, in their young days, carried to and from school on this old roan pony, and hence the following true story: Some thirty years ago a young man of this place left to seek his fortune in other lands, and was for a time in California. As regularly as he left the breakfast table at the hotel here, every morning he saw the "Old Pony" with Mr. Underwood's daughter pass on to the school-house. A little mulatto boy came to take her back. After the lapse of twenty-five years, the young man returned, or rather made a visit to this place. Standing, the morning after his arrival, on the corner at the Morehead House, he saw the same scene pass him as of old. This time she was carrying Mr. Underwood's youngest daughter to school, and a son of the little boy above referred to, rode behind to open the gates for the pony on her return home. The horse was the same, and, to the returned Californian, the children were identical. It is said that he tried to stop them, but Miss Underwood, thinking him drunk, rode around him. On his way home from California he had seen "Rip Van Winkle" acted by the inevitable Jefferson in Louisville. The memory of the play was fresh upon his mind, and this scene convinced him that he had never been away from here; his recollection of the things he had seen and his sad experience of the miner of California were all but dreams. A morning dream, perhaps, aided this assurance, and he had been asleep twenty-five years; for, instead of the faithful "Schneider," was not there the familiar acquaintance of his youth before him—horse, girl, and boy—all the same as they were twenty-five years before? To close the story, he waited for the boy as he returned and caught him, and told him to go home and turn that horse out, that "twenty-five years ago he saw him riding that same old pony, carrying that same little girl to school, and that it must be stopped."

Mr. Underwood was a young man when he bought the old pony, and the last service she did was to carry him about on his farm in his old age and crippled condition. May her spirit rest in peace, and horse heaven be an elysian field.

A Chignon Lost for Prussia.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The other morning a girl went through one of the markets shouting "Hurrah for Prussia! I am a Prussian; and the Prussians will be here in a fortnight and give you a good beating!" You have seen the market-women of Paris—at least you have read about them in the history of the French revolution. They have not changed. The poor girl was rescued by the police alive; but her chignon, her hair, her clothes to the last rag, were scattered over the field of battle. A little more and her bruised body would have been taken to la Morgue instead of the police lock-up. In the Morgue lay, yesterday, the body of a poor girl who had thrown herself or fallen from a window, and that of a young man found richly dressed, with diamond rings on his fingers, and two shots of a revolver in his breast, in the Bois de Boulogne—both, perhaps, victims of this war, or of the war which has every day its killed, wounded, and prisoners.

An Indian and a Chinaman Fight.

[From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.]

Yesterday afternoon a Piute Indian and a Chinaman had a singular contest on Taylor street, between B and C streets. Both were evidently highly enraged, but, instead of striking with their fists, they seized hold of each other by the shoulders and began pushing like two Spanish steers. Up and down the street they had it for nearly half an hour, much to the amusement of a large crowd of spectators. Sometimes one appeared to have the best of it, and again his antagonist out-pushed. Both constantly scolded in their respective languages, and the eyes of both flashed a deadly hate, yet neither cared to do more than outpush the other. At length the pair of wild bulls were forced to quit the contest from sheer exhaustion—neither having gained the victory.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 28.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Hend.	Belle Vernon, N. O.
Shannon, N. O.	Nat Williams, Ky. R.

DEPARTURE—Aug. 28.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.

The river was stationary yesterday evening, with thirty inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and about six feet on Portland bar. The rise that is now coming down will probably make four or five inches more water here by Wednesday or Thursday. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of rain. Business promises to be moderately active this week, as a number of merchants are in the city laying in their fall stock, many of whom will ship by river.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis, is expected to-night at this port.

The Gen. Buell cleared for Cincinnati yesterday evening in place of the Gen. Lytle.

Captain Patterson will make an effort to have the C. B. Church altered to Charley Morris.

The Emma Floyd is bringing up the old boilers and engines of the ill-fated Silver Spray.

The Belle Vernon came in yesterday morning from New Orleans and will lay up for the present.

The City of Vicksburg gets a piano at Vicksburg on her next trip. It is a present from the citizens.

The steamer Waunita is advertised to leave for Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Thursday.

The Illinois reached low water mark on Wednesday, at Peoria, for the third time in the past fifteen years.

Captain Bish Oglesby, of Kentucky, will probably command the Kilgour when she quits the Vicksburg trade.

The Palestine is the regular Henderson mail-line packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. promptly.

The Lightest, Capt. Roots, will leave for Shreveport and Jefferson direct, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock, from the city wharf, positively.

The Glasgow will commence loading to-day for White and Black rivers. She will leave on her maiden trip to those streams Saturday, positively.

Capt. Geo. B. Davis, late of the Memphis and White river trade, has linked his destinies with Com. W. F. Davidson in his Mississippi river enterprises.

The Shannon arrived from New Orleans yesterday, and will commence receiving to-day for a return trip. She is advertised to leave to-morrow, at 5 p. m.

There is now great demand for good carpenters to work upon steamboat cabins around the falls. Remunerative prices will be given those applying to the various cabin builders.

In Friday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL we stated that Captain Kennison's new boat was launched from David Barmore's ship yard. It should have read from James Howard & Co.'s ship yard.

The Nat. Williams arrived yesterday from the head-waters of Kentucky river with three barges of pig iron for Geo. S. Moore & Co. She will enter the Louisville and Madison trade, to-day, leaving the city wharf at 1 p. m.

The Treasury Department has decided that in all cases where the tonnage tax had been paid prior to the repeal of the act levying the tonnage tax, i. e., July 14, 1870, that amount cannot be refunded to the parties who had so paid.

The Mound City Journal says the work on the Dexter is progressing rapidly, and will result in making her one of the largest and best steamers afloat. The work of cutting her from stem to stern in two places, and spreading her twelve feet, has been successfully accomplished, and a large force is now busily engaged in filling up the gaps with new beams and carlins. An entire new bow will be put on her. She will also be cut in two aft of the wheel-houses and lengthened.

Mr. Ed. Earle, formerly watchman on the steamers Edinburgh and Groesbeck, and lately engaged on the United States steamer T. F. Eckert, died Friday night of swamp fever at Cincinnati, of which several of the Eckert's crew have died, Earle being the fifth. The service has proven so trying to the health of all who engaged in it that few now seek employment on the dredge boats for the swamp regions. Mr. Thos. Eckert is suffering from the fever, and is very low.

The work of making a complete topographical survey of the Cumberland river will commence to-day, starting from Nashville and working toward the mouth of the river. This survey will be under the direction of Mr. S. T. Abert, whose report on the Arkansas river in 1869 is most thorough and exhaustive. This pending survey of the Cumberland river will be productive of the most valuable information, and will be completed from Nashville to the mouth of the river by the meeting of Congress. The company engaged in the survey will consist of T. S. Abert, Chief Engineer, Edward Mead, Frank Hellner, Messrs. Terrell, Blakemore and Jo. Baum and a force of sixteen men as assistants, and will move on a small steamer engaged for the purpose.

The Leader says the boat-yard of the Northwestern Packet Company, at North La Crosse, is one of the heaviest and most enterprising institutions at that city. The business carried on there is immense, and contributes largely to the trade and general prosperity of the place. At present the most of the company's work is managed, and work at the yard is confined to the building and repairing of barges and the sawing of lumber. The main saw mill there is cutting out lumber at the most astonishingly rapid rate. On Thursday, two saws cut out 300 logs in ten hours, or a log every two minutes. This beats anything in that line we remember to have heard of.

The Springfield Leader says: At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $12,000 was made to defray the expenses of a complete survey of White river from Forsyth, in this State, to its mouth, together with its branches, including Black, Little Red and Cache rivers, the object being to ascertain the cost of rendering these streams navigable to the highest practical point upon each. Yesterday Mr. J. S. Tennyson, a gentleman of much experience as a pilot and in superintending the work of dredging in the rivers of the South and West, reached this city, on his way to Forsyth, from which point the proposed survey of White river will be commenced. There he will be joined by Captain Livermore, of the United States service, under whose supervision the survey is to be made. We are informed by Mr. Tennyson that it is contemplated to complete the survey by the first of October, and to be able to report the result to Congress at its next session. He is confident that White river can, at a comparatively small cost, be rendered navigable to Forsyth the year round, and as Forsyth is only forty-five miles from Springfield, the object of the proposed surveying is one in which our own citizens, in common with other points in the Southwest, are in no small degree interested.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "Dumont raised steam on the Belfast yesterday, her machinery working to the satisfaction of Capt. Sedam. Dumont commenced putting her boilers on board eighteen days ago, and raised steam yesterday. This is the quickest work of the season in the machinery line. The Belfast will leave the coming raise, and depart for New Orleans on Tuesday. She is also loading the new barge 'Lewis' in order to lighten her over the falls and out to Cairo. This barge is 180 feet long, 38 feet beam, 7½ feet depth of hold. It was built by S. T. Hambleton & Co., under the personal supervision of Captain C. F. Kendall, of the towboat Warner, a practical boat-builder and steamboat man, of 25 years' experience, and will compare favorably, in points of strength and fastenings, with any barge ever constructed here or elsewhere. She is heavier timbered and more strongly fastened than most steamboats of her dimensions, being built after specifications furnished by the Inspector for the Underwriters, and in several cases the sizes were increased over the specifications for an A No. 1 barge. The attention of shippers, and especially the underwriters, is called to this barge, and an opportunity afforded them to inspect her as she lies at the foot of Sycamore street alongside the Belfast. Her mate, the 'Milton,' will be launched in two weeks, from the shipyard of S. T. Hambleton & Co. William Hollister, foreman at Glenn's Mills, was crushed to death by a log rolling over him on Friday."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Weather cloudy and warm. Monongahela scant 5 feet and falling. No arrivals or departures.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—River 7 feet 5 inches and on a stand. Weather warm and threatening.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 28.—Weather pretty clear and warm, with a pleasant south-east breeze. River has fallen 1 foot. Port List—City of Evansville, from Cairo, midnight; Tarascon, Louisville to Henderson, 4 p. m.; Emma Floyd, Memphis to Louisville, 8 a. m. The Sam Parker and barges passed up this morning. The packets had moderate trips. Nothing going to-day. The Pine Bluff laid over last night to patch her boilers.

CAIRO, Aug. 28—St. Marys, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 a. m.; Continental, New Orleans to St Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 a. m.; Tom Rees, New Orleans to Louisville, 10 a. m.; Anna, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 p. m. River fell 16 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 85.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28—Clear. Mercury 85. River declining. Departed—Southwestern, New Orleans; Grand Tower and City of Cairo, St. Louis.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:09 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8 30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. mail, (Daily except sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Ext. (Daily.)	6:4- A.M.
	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7 15 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7 55 A.M.
2 20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
10 30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		5:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH. my1 dtf

The Kentucky Central railroad is having its track fenced the entire length of the road, and will in a very short time put on the road seven very fine new passenger coaches.

An excursion train left the Bridge depot at 6:15 a. m. yesterday for Greenwood Grove crowded with people from this city going to attend the Turner festival and grand picnic which assembled at that place yesterday.

The Governor of Georgia proclaims a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Bartow county, with sufficient evidence to convict, of the persons who obstructed the State road, near Kingston, about the 14th instant.

The Louisville, New Albany, and St. Louis Air-line Railway are now ready to contract for the letting of the first six miles of the road from New Albany. The first section will be a very heavy contract, involving the construction of a tunnel half a mile in length.

Capt. Dick Varble loaded one barge with five flat cars, one locomotive and tender, Saturday, and will load another this week with fourteen flat cars one locomotive and tender. These cars have all been built by the Ohio Falls Car Works for the Little Rock and Pine Bluff railroad, and will be towed to Little Rock the latter part of this week.

During the last year the people of Virginia have been unusually active in railroad enterprises. In all parts new schemes are proposed, or old ones revived. Some have been begun, and others speedily will be. These schemes have resolved themselves into a system, which contemplates two trunk roads East and West, with branches North and South. Some sanguine Virginians predict that ultimately the current of trans-continental traffic will flow across their State.

A firm in Cleveland has contracted to build a series of iron bridges over the Mobile river and a couple of bayous, not far from Mobile, for the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, which will be about two thousand one hundred feet long. They build the super and sub-structures, and the whole will cost little short of half a million dollars. The superstructure, a truss-bridge, will rest on iron piles, and the whole will be of wrought iron. There will be no less than five draws in this bridge, or rather succession of bridges. The same firm is constructing, or about to construct, bridges in eight States, North and South, East and West. They are also building railway and street-cars for various parts of the country.

Says the Philadelphia Railroad Register, August 20th: "On Monday last the general advance in freights, agreed on by the conference of railroad agents at Saratoga, took place. Passenger fares to the Southwest are $1 50 higher. The Central, Erie and Pennsylvania lines are harmonized. The Erie managers asserted that the three roads will be as equally benefitted as if they were consolidated under one management, and be freed from all taxes for commissions and drawbacks, and naturally released from all pending suits at law. Mr. Gould explains that the old agreements were on a few items, like live stock, but that the new arrangement takes in every possible article of transportation. We recall what the Chicago Railway Review lately and broadly stated: 'The time has come when whatever can greatly concern any legitimately-managed road in the West, concerns all others equally; and no single road can afford to enjoy individual and exceptional advantages, at the expense of the greater and far more numerous benefits flowing from the co-operation and harmony of all.'"

The Memphis Avalanche of Saturday says: "Last Sunday Mr. S. Sternberg, a well-known tobacconist of this city, purchased a ticket for St. Louis by the Memphis and Louisville railroad and proceeded to the depot to take the train. He found a train of four passenger cars, two of which were sleeping coaches, one for Louisville and the other for Nashville, passengers for St. Louis being obliged to change cars at Humboldt. Mr. Sternberg looked at the remaining cars, and was about to enter the better looking one of the two, when he was stopped by the brakeman or man in charge on the platform, with the remark that that was the ladies' car, and was inaccessible to gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies. Mr. Sternburg answered quietly, as he says, that he had purchased a first-class ticket, and considered himself entitled to a first-class passage; that the other car was filthy, and not even fit for second-class purposes. Simultaneous with Mr. Sternberg's remark, several gentlemen crowded out of the car in question, protesting against riding in such a conveyance. Mr. Sternberg, seeing this demonstration, again objected to entering the car, and remonstrated to the brakeman, or whatever he was, at the same time asserting his rights as a first-class passenger. The brakeman responded by striking him in the face with his clenched hand and the key of the car, cutting him in two places and knocking him from the car platform to the depot below, where he followed him up and kicked him in the breast. Such is Mr. Sternberg's statement of the affair. There was no policeman present, and the whole occurred so quickly that no one had time to interfere. Mr. Sternberg was so injured as to be unable to undertake the journey he had contemplated, and made his way back to his residence with difficulty. He is still in the city, and claims to suffer from the effects of the kick in the breast. The above statement is in substance that was given us by Mr. Sternberg himself. We understand that he has entered suit, through his counsel, Messrs. Stahl & Wescott, against the railroad company for damages in the sum of twenty thousand dollars."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—Cottage house on Third street, Hall's Row. Rent $25 per month. Fine residence on Walnut street, near Floyd. Two-story dwelling on Ninth street, between Green and Walnut. Two-story frame house on Market street, near Twenty-fifth. An excellent dwelling on Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. A dwelling on Green street, bet. First and Second. Business property—Two store-rooms on Market street, between First and Brook. A store room on Fourth street, near Market. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. au23 d4

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—That very desirable residence now occupied by Mrs. Wingate, on the southeast corner of Gray and Floyd streets. House contains 13 rooms and attic, with gas and water. Lot 100 feet front by 200 deep. Possession given, if desired, from Sept. 1 to 15. Inquire of T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., northwest corner Main and First streets. au21 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three handsomely furnished rooms for rent; one front parlor and one front room on second floor, furnished entirely new. No. 121 Jefferson street, bet. 1st and 2d. au27 d1

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 141 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side. au28 d1

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine new residence, centrally located. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, No. 86 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au23 dtf

FOR RENT—MY COTTAGE—On Chestnut street, second door above Jackson, north side. Possession given between 15th and 17th of September. For further particulars apply at the Madison-street Flour mills. F. VAN SEGGERN. au28 d6*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A private family (of only four) would let one or two rooms to a first-class party desiring good board and a home. Persons wishing such accommodations can obtain them by addressing Mrs. O. H. M., Postoffice. References required. au27 d1

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING—Corner Hill and Green streets—cellar and two-story, ground floor—suitable for business purposes. Price $600 per annum. Apply to A. E. RICHARDS, 7 Court Place.

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. A. YEWELL. au25 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DOHN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 25 feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 125 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Rent $1,500. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

LOST.

LOST—BADGE—A Policeman's Star Badge, No. 136. The finder will please leave it at the Police Station on Clay street. au28 d3

LOST—DOG—On Tuesday last, a black setter slut, with a little white on her breast. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 444 Fifth street. au27 tf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES M. MILLEN, a bankrupt, of Raywick township, in the county of Marion, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. au22 M3

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M., we will sell a very nice Frame Store-house, with three additional rooms, situated on the east of Preston, between Breckinridge and Kentucky.

au28 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

ON north side of Walnut street, above Hancock, on Friday, Sept. 2, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., a two-story brick house, with porch, cistern, cellar, stable, and large lot, the property of A. Gilmore, deceased. Terms made known before sale.

OSBORNE & McATEER, 161 Jefferson st., au27 d4d Between Fourth and Fifth.

AUCTION CARD. BRANCH OF S. G. HENRY & CO.

54 and 56 Seventh, between Main and Market. FURNITURE AND GROCERIES AT AUCTION.

Sale Days—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

WE have, at the solicitation of many friends, taken the large stores Nos. 54 and 56 Seventh street for the purpose of doing a strictly Commission business in Furniture and Groceries. Consignments solicited. Money advanced and account of sales returned promptly. Out-door sales attended to. au16 dtf S. G. HENRY & CO., Auct'rs.

New Auction House.

Large Opening Sale

At the Branch House of S. G. HENRY & CO.

54 and 56 Seventh street, bet. Main and Market.

Chamber and Parlor Furniture, consisting of
6 Green and crimson rep parlor sets.
3 hair parlor sets.
1 library set.
3 wardrobes.
10 bedsteads, assorted.
6 full and half marble-top bureaus.
6 wash-stands, 12 sewing and parlor rockers.
4 sets parlor chairs.
All new and desirable goods, also
20 pieces assorted wool and hemp carpets.
1 Hall's fire-proof safe.

Thursday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 54 and 56 Seventh street.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Three Days' Auction Sales

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats, &c., &c.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, at 10 a. m.—large offerings of seasonable

BOOTS AND SHOES

Comprising men's, boys' and youths' calf, kip, A calf and buff boots, balmorals, Congress gaiters, brogans, &c. Also, ladies, misses and children's shoes, in serge, goat, morocco, calf buff, A calf, &c.—Eastern and Philadelphia makes.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, August 31, and September 1, at 9½ a. m. each day, will be sold the most desirable stock of dry goods, &c., offered this season; comprising in part lines of prints, merinoes, poplins, alpacas, black and fancy cassimeres, repellants, cottons, jeans, tweeds, satinets, Petershams, Union cloths, black and fancy cassimeres, repellants, cotton flannels, linens, towels, and plain flannels, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 A. W. and Union blankets, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, towels, crash, napkins, ladies' embossed felt and Melton skirts, merino underwear, linen and cotton white shirts, traveling shirts, suspenders, table and pocket cutlery, &c. &c. Also, ready-made clothing, in coats, suits, half suits, black cloth and cassimere coats, coats, pantaloons, satinet and jeans pants, &c. Also, lines of hats, &c.

Special attention of the wholesale and retail trade is called to these sales. Terms Cash.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Excellent Fourth St. Residence

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, September 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., that new and elegant family dwelling on the northeast corner of Fourth and Lee streets. Lot 100 feet front by 180 deep, to an alley. The dwelling contains eleven or twelve rooms, hall, bath-room, &c. A two-story brick on the rear of the lot, and fronting Lee street, containing four rooms, will be included in the sale. This property is elevated and commands a fine view on all sides, and is admirably located for a private residence. Terms day of sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., au28 Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

H. G. Van Seggern against Isadore Grauman. } In Chancery, No. 22,888.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., with all improvements and appurtenances, situated on the north side of Green street, between Second and Third streets, fronting 27½ feet on Green street and extending back same width 185 feet, being the same conveyed by H. Fibleman to M. Grauman by deed recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County Court, in deed book 118, page 318.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

au24 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

PUBLIC SALES.

For Sale.

I WILL, on the 19th day of September, 1870, in Lagrange, Ky., at the Court house door, offer, to the highest bidder, a farm, 1½ miles east of Lagrange, lying on the Short Line road, containing 313 acres of land, 140 cleared, balance in timber—dwelling-house and out-buildings—very good well in the yard and good spring on the place. Also a brick dwelling-house situated in Lagrange—7 rooms and halls, besides cook room and smoke-house.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

au25 d5* M. J. McMAHON.

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS FOR COCKTAILS. J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUFER'S Hotel & Restaurant

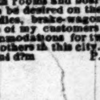
THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy19 d3m

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se8 dtf

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables, SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.

au1 d7m F. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than Fifty Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 PERSONS—Male and female, to fill situations. Employers find ready every description of help, mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, laborers, farm hands, families, &c. If you want help or hire? Go to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman fully competent wishes to secure the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in a College, or the charge of some county school. Address R. T. O., Louisville, Ky., Postoffice. au29 M,W,F*

WANTED—By an experienced officer, the position of commandant of cadets in some military institution. Address O. X. O. Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. au29 Mo.,Wed.,Fri.

WANTED—BROOMMAKERS—Two No. 1 broommakers—one on Shaker and one on fancy. Steady. Good wages paid. Address J. W. WATTS, Evansville, Ind. au28 d5*

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AND CARPENTERS—To go to the country—A number one blacksmith and two good Carpenters, for first-class work on cars, &c. None but sober men and those mechanics need apply from 8 to 10 A. M. Monday, at office of GEO. S. MOORE & CO., corner Bullitt and Main. au28 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man with four years' experience in the drug business. Address "Drug Clerk," this office. au28 cod3*

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE—Containing 5 to 7 rooms and modern conveniences, now completed or to be finished soon, centrally located or accessible by street cars. Apply to JOHN F. HENRY or W. A. RICHARDSON & SON, 36 Fourth street. au28 d7

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE—Of 4 or 5 rooms, with gas and water; must be in a good neighborhood and convenient to street cars. Any one having such a house can secure a good tenant by applying at W. SCOTT GLORE'S Book Store, corner Third and Jefferson sts. au27 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A Virginia lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or seminary to teach young children. References exchanged. Address ALPHA, Clarksville, Tenn. au28 M&Th

WANTED—A LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD—For a man and wife, a small child and baby. References given and required. Address, giving very lowest price, H. H. G., this office. No attention given unless price is mentioned. au25 dtf

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a cash capital of $25,000 in a large manufacturing establishment doing a large and profitable business. Address D. A., city. au27 d3*

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 86 Main st. au25 d4f

WANTED—15 good freestone stone-cutters, on fine work. Work will be guaranteed until the 15th of December, and good wages paid. Apply to OWEN, McDONALD & CO., Louisville, Ky. au26 dtf

WANTED—INFORMATION of JOHN GALAWAY, who was in the Episcopal Orphan Asylum at Louisville about 1853 with his brother Wm. Galaway. Address A. H. DEBRULER, Evansville, Ind. au19 d3*

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—Who can teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music on the piano. A Catholic preferred. References required. Address 334 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. W. HEFFERNAN. au11 dtf

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Girls, do you want places? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au7 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN—Well acquainted with business men in Kentucky (Louisville especially), to take charge of the agency for the State of a business which can be made to pay over $2,000 per annum. Must be a reliable, influential gentleman, give good references, and be able to command $1,000 cash. Address "Superintendent," Courier-Journal office, stating name, references, and when and where an interview can be had. au27 S&M3*

$240 per month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. au16 d30

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, invites all persons desiring to act as special agents for each county in the State, and offers liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The Company, having a large list of policyholders in every prominent town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&wtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—An excellent two-story frame house of six rooms, with lot 40 feet front by 177 deep, to an alley, located on Market, near Twenty-fifth street. All graded and paved. Only $2,500. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. aug26 d1

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat frame cottage house, four rooms and kitchen. Lot 31½ feet by 230 to an alley. Large stable on the lot. Located on Portland avenue, near Nineteenth street. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. aug26 d1

FOR SALE—TO CARPENTERS—A full set of Carpenter's tools, in good order, mortising machine, benches, &c. Apply to C. W. STEVENSON, this office. au27 d5

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE—On the northeast corner of Broadway and Second st. The house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair in every respect. The lot is 120x157½ feet, and includes the dwelling and two cottages on Second st., which can be divided if desired. If not previously disposed of, will be sold on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 5 o'clock, on the premises. HENNING & SPEED. PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auct'rs. au26 d12

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—200x184 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 40x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St Catharine and St. Joseph; 40x200 feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. au26 d1

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT—64 feet front by 200 deep, fronting on the south side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets—extending through to Lytle street—and is fenced in. Will be sold for the low sum of $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au26 d6

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A two-story brick house and lot on the west side of First street, between Bloomfield and Jacob—5 rooms and kitchen. Lot 40x____. Price $2,500, on long credit. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. au24 d6

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class buggy; and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. au21 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. The house has all modern improvements and is in good order. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, No. 130½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth. au8 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 180 feet of ground on Shelby street near Morgan street, in Merriwether's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. au20 dtf

FOR SALE—80x150 DEEP—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line Railroad connecting with Louisville and Nashville R. R. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy19 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 32½ by 71 deep. Price $9,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy25 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the south side of Walnut st., near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house; lot 40 by 160 to a paved alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 30x120 feet. Also a lot 50x120 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 200x150 to 148 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 48 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe13 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE COUNTRY PLACE—Containing 20 acres of good land, 3½ miles from Broadway, on the Newburg pike. Good house of 10 rooms, barn, fine orchard, good well, &c. Will take city property in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. au26 d14

FOR SALE—172 ACRES OF LAND—On the turnpike from Smithfield to Shelbyville, 5 miles from Smithfield, in Shelby county, with brick house of 9 rooms, new barn, and other out-buildings; 130 acres cleared, balance in good timber; well watered. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 W. Jefferson street. au24 cod3t

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Containing 200 acres of fine land, fronting on a good turnpike, 3 miles from Shelbyville, on the waters of Bull Skin, 30 acres in good timber—the remainder in cultivation; young orchard of apple and peach trees; cottage house with 8 rooms and kitchen, barn and other necessary out-buildings. Convenient to churches and schools, and plenty of water for stock. Price $65 per acre. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au18 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river farm, situated five miles below Hawesville, Kentucky, and opposite Tell City, Indiana, containing 350 acres, 250 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in woodland. Improvements on the place—there are a nice cottage of two rooms, log house of two rooms, kitchen, with servant room; also a fine barn, smoke and chicken-house. Apply to W. Hyatt at J. T. Murphy & Co's. coal office, No. 122 Third street. oLuisville, Ky. jy2 d3m

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 35 miles above the city, containing about 90 acres, one-half of which is rich river bottom land. Will sell cheap for cash, or will take a small cottage in part payment. For particulars apply to H. F. LEWIS, Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5¾ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 5 miles south of Simpsonville, ¼ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 300 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 93 acres woodland, 120 acres of deadening. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' house detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings. Convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings, and a large garden; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap16 dtf

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 8, containing 11 acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful. Price $3,500. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy28 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Can be had, with rooms furnished or unfurnished, by immediate application at 179 Fourth street. au28 d3

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board for the winter, in a private family, with a front room nicely furnished, two minutes' walk to the post-office. No other boarders. References exchanged. Address TOMPKINS, care of Courier-Journal office. au28 d3*

BOARDING—Two desirable front rooms—one large and a small one—suitable for a family or single gentlemen. Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth, No. 138. au28 d4*

BOARDING—Good boarding on reasonable terms can be had at No. 94 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. Several neat and comfortable rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Good references given and required. au26 cod2*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. jy13 dtf